

THE
ENGLISH ADJECTIVE
IN THE
LANGUAGE OF SHAKSPERE.

INAUGURAL DISSERTATION
FOR THE
ATTAINMENT OF THE DEGREES OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY AND
MASTER OF ARTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ROSTOCK

BY
GEORGE HELMS,
Master at the College (Realschule), Bremen, Ph. Dr. M. A.

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ABBREVIATIONS

MADE USE OF IN THE DISSERTATION.

Sh. = Shakspeare.

A. = Adjective.

As. = Adjectives.

AC. = Anthony & Cleopatra.

An. = Titus Andronicus.

Aw. = All's well that etc.

Ay. = As you like it.

C. = Cymbeline.

Com. = Comedy of Errors.

Cor. = Coriolanus.

H. = Hamlet.

4 Ha. = Henry IV., 1st part.

4 Hb. = do. 2nd part.

5 H. = Henry V.

6 Ha. = Henry VI., 1st part.

6 Hb. = do. 2nd part.

6 He. = do. 3rd part.

8 H. = Henry VIII.

J. = King John.

JC. = Julius Caesar.

L. = King Lear.

LL. = Love's Labour's lost.

M. = Macbeth.

MA. = Much Ado about N.

Mer. = Merchant of Venice.

Mi. = A Midsummer N. D.

Mm. = Measure for Measure.

MW. = The Merry Wives etc.

O. = Othello.

P. = Pericles.

R. = Romeo & Juliet.

2 R. = Richard II.

3 R. = Richard III.

T. = Tempest.

Ta. = Taming of the Shrew.

TC. = Troilus & Cressida.

TG. = Two Gentlemen of V.

Ti. = Timon of Athens.

Tw. = Twelfth Night.

WT. = Winter's Tale.

SHAKSPERE is an inexhaustible theme. He has perhaps been overrated; and indeed, we cannot go so far as some do who, in their hero-worship, regard every word of his as a gospel, and accept even his weak points as articles of faith; nor can we wholly concur with Hales when he says: "Give me any sentence of any man and I will give you the same expressed by Sh. much better." But true it is, Sh. bestrides, Colossus-like, the wide ocean of human thought and imagination, and the fertile domain of human language. Whatever he touched he adorned; dry bones quickened under his breath; arid themes he developed into luxuriant compositions; the secret workings of the human soul he laid open to his astonished listeners; as a dramatic writer he towers above all his compeers; as an investigator of the human heart and the heart of Nature he stands unrivaled, and we may justly say of him in his own words: "We shall not look upon his like again."

It is highly interesting and instructive to examine the vehicle, by means of which Sh. achieved his immortal fame, viz. the language he employed in order to embody the rich store of his mind, and which he shaped to his great purposes. It fell to his lot to become not only the chief founder but also the greatest master of the modern English tongue. The post-Shaksperian English literature has grown out of the stock which Sh. has left behind, has taken Sh. for its model, is teeming with thoughts and expressions from Sh. Sh. wrote—and what he wrote became law for ages to come, became part and parcel of the vigorous current of English thought, and his words have become familiar like household-words in the palaces as well as in the cottage-homes on this side and the other of the Ocean.

A study on the words of Sh. must, therefore, be most attractive and offer an ample reward to the searching student, the more so because the language of Sh., though on the whole it has become the language of modern Englishmen, still contains much that is peculiar to Sh., or that has been cast off in the course of time, since language, like a living body, is the product of growth.

This domain of the words of Sh. has been made the subject of the present treatise; on account of its vastness, however, a humble walk over a part of it only is purposed:—"The English Adjective in the language of Shakspeare;" and it will chiefly be taken in respect to the peculiarities of the language of Sh., and the differences and resemblances between the language of Sh. and the English of our day.

I. COLLOCATION OF THE ADJECTIVE.

The essential function of the (attributive) A. is, to be placed along with a substantive in order to modify its sense and, at the same time, to diversify and beautify language. The participle, present or past, when employed as an A., serves the same purpose and will in the following pages sometimes be adduced as an A. The A. may be used predicatively or attributively. In reference to "Collocation" it will in the present chapter only be taken in the latter sense.

The chief rule of collocation, in the language of Sh. as well as in modern English generally, is this: A single A. used as an attribute takes its place immediately before the subst., not only in prose writing, but also in poetry: AC. 1, 3. *The strong necessity of time;—my full heart;—domestic powers;—thou the greatest liar.*

An old usage, however, prevails, 1) to place the article *a, an*, between the A. and the substantive whenever the former is qualified by the particles *too, so, such, as, how, (more)*. 2 R. 1, 3. *How long a time lies in an little word.*—TG. 2, 4. *Too low a mistress for so high a servant.*—Ta. 4, 1. *Is she so hot a shrew as she's reported?*—Mm. 2, 2. *With more tame a tongue.*—2) Or to place the A. thus qualified after the subst.; C. 3, 4. *Against self-slaughter there is a prohibition so divine.*—O. 1, 2. *A maid so tender, fair and happy.*—T. 1, 2. *They durst not set a mark so bloody on the business.*—WT. 1, 2. *To a vision so apparent* rumour cannot be mute.—P. 3, 1. *Here is a thing too young for such a place.*—SH. 3, 2. *Words cannot carry Anthony too weighty.*—R. 1, 1. *In hands as old.*—C. 1, 2. *A touch more rare* subdues all pangs.

So, too, the possessive *my* is often placed by Sh. between the A. and the subst. in addressing persons: R. 3, 5. *Sweet my mother, cast me not away.*—In many places: *Good my liege.*

Very often, however, the A. follows the subst. This occurs more frequently in poetical diction than in prose. The following cases may be distinguished:

First case, the A. pure and simple. Sh. has no fixed rules to go by. Sometimes he consults his taste for elegance and euphony; sometimes he is guided by a desire to lay a rhetorical stress upon the A., or to express more strongly an antithesis; sometimes again he merely accommodates himself to the exigencies of rhyme and rhythm: AC. 1, 3. The borders *maritime* lack blood.—AC. 5, 2. She has pursued conclusions *infinite* of easy ways to die.—C. 3, 1. Your isle Ribbed and paled in with rocks *unscaleable*.—C. 4; 2. Mount, eagle, to my palace *crystalline*.—C. 5, 5. Send out for torturers *ingenious*.—C. 5, 5. Only in killing creatures *vile*.—Cor. 2, 2. He looked upon things *precious*.—Cor. 3, 3. To wind yourself into a power *tyrannical*.—Cor. 4, 5. Visit him in parts *remote*.—Com. 1, 1. Griefs *unspeakable*.—Com. 2, 2. Marble *hard*.—Com. 5, 1. A man of credit *infinite*.—H. 1, 1. Terms *compulsive*.—H. 1, 5. I'll wipe away all pressures *past*.—H. 1, 4. A goblin *damm'd*.—H. 2, 2. Poem *unlimited*.—4 Ha. 4, 3. You shall have pardon *absolute*.—4 Hb. 4, 1. Turning your tongue *divine* to a loud trumpet.—5 H. 1, 1. The lands which men *devout* have given to the church.—5 H. 1, 1. His addiction was to courses *vain*.—6 Hb. 3, 1. A heart *unspotted* is not easily daunted.—6 Hb. 5, 2. Tears *virginal* shall be to me even as the dew of fire.—6 Hc. 4, 1. Let us be backed with God and with the seas which he has given for fence *impregnable*.—8 H. 3, 2. My brethren *mortal*.—J. 5, 1. Shall we make compromise to arms *invasive*?—J. 5, 2. To grace the gentry of a land *remote*.—M. 1, 3. Treasons *capital*... have overthrown him.—M. 3, 1. Times *past*.—M. 3, 1. A notion *cras'd*.—M. 3, 2. Malice *domestic*.—M. 3, 5. Our suffering country under a hand *accurs'd*.—M. 4, 3. O, nation *miserable*!—Mm. 1, 4. I have ever loved the life *removed*.—MW. 4, 6. She shall be enrobed with ribands *pendant*.—O. 1, 2. For if such actions may have passage *free*.—O. 2, 3. Tilting one at other's breast, in opposition *bloody*.—O. 2, 3. I would in action *glorious* I had lost those legs.—O. 3, 3. Thought *unnatural*.—O. 3, 4. Exercise *devout*.—O. 3, 4. My service *past*.—R. 1, 5. To his foe *supposed* he must complain.—T. 1, 2. By Providence *divine* we came on shore.—B. 3, 2. Friend *angelical*.—O. 1, 3. Of antres *vast* and deserts *idle*... it was my theme to speak.—Ta. 5, 2. A woman *moved* is like a fountain *troubled*.—3 R. 1, 1. Plots have I laid, inductions *dangerous*.—T. 1, 2. The king of Naples being an enemy to me *inveterate*.—3 R. 2, 2. As well the fear of harm as harm *apparent* ought to be prevented.—

3 R. 3, 1. I fear no uncles *dead*.—Ay. 2, 7. The justice with eyes *severe*.—Ay. 3, 2. A beard *neglected*.—WT. 4, 3. Friends *unknown*, you shall bear witness to it.—JC. 2, 2. This effect *defective* comes by cause.—JC. 3, 1. I shall not love Caesar *dead* so well as Brutus *living*.

In one and the same sentence we often find an A. placed before, and another placed after a substantive: P. 5, 2. *Celestial* Dian, goddess *argentine*!—3 R. 4, 4. If your *gentle* souls be not fixed in doom *perpetual*.—T. 3, 3. With *good* life and observation *strange*.—WT. 3, 2. If powers *divine* behold our *human* actions.—AC. 3, 11. Things *outward* do draw the *inward* quality after them.—JC. 5, 1. For *piercing* steel and darts *envenom'd* shall be as welcome.—M. 2, 3. Accents *terrible* of *dire* combustion.—3 R. 3, 7. The *supreme* seat, the throne *majestical*.—Ta. 2, 1. I will bring you from a *wild* cate to a cate *conformable*.

Or the same A. is found first used one way, and hard by the other way: Cor. 3, 1. Bear him to the rock *Tarpeian*.—Cor. 3, 1. He shall be thrown down the *Tarpeian* rock.—Cor. 3, 2. Or pile ten hills on the *Tarpeian* rock.—Cor. 3, 2. The steep *Tarpeian* death.—Cor. 3, 2. From off the rock *Tarpeian*.

Second case. An A. qualified by a single adverb may precede its substantive; it has, however, the tendency to follow it.

The A. precedes: T. 1, 2. A *most auspicious* star.—Mm. 1, 3. The stealth of our *most mutual* entertainment.—JC. 2, 1. My *once commended* beauty.—AC. 1, 3. *Most false* love.

The A. follows: JC. 5, 1. The shadows seem a canopy *most fatal*.—T. 1, 2. By accident *most strange*.—5 H. 4, 1. The kings, . . of parents *good*, of fist *most valiant*.—R. 1, 1. Love is a madness *most discreet*.—WT. 2, 1. Till the heavens look with an aspect *more favourable*.—C. 4, 2. A thing *more slavish* did I never than answering a slave without a knock.—O. 2, 1. A knavery *very voluble*.—Ta. Ind. It will be pastime *passing excellent*.—WT. 4, 3. You offer him a wrong *something unfilial*.—To the examples at page 6, under (2) which are of the present sort, may be added the following: Mer. 1, 1. What harm a wind *too great* might do at sea.—Mm. 1, 3 . . . with character *too gross* is writ on Juliet.—WT. 3, 3. Thou art like to have a lullaby *too rough*.—M. 2, 2. I have to wear a heart *so white*.—O. 3, 3. Who has a breast *so pure*?

Third case. When the A. is qualified by an adverbial phrase extending beyond one word, or when it is used along with its case, it invariably follows the substantive: TC. 1, 3. Nor is it matter

new to us.—H. 1, 4. A thing *immortal as itself.*—M. 4, 3. A creature *unprepared, unmeet for death.*—O. 3, 3. Confirmation *strong as proofs of holy writ.*—WT. 4, 3. I will devise a death *as cruel for thee as thou art tender for it.*

An A. followed by enough, likewise follows its substantive: T. 1, 2. My library was dukedom *large enough.*

When two or more As. are placed to a noun, they may, all of them, precede the noun, or follow it, or they may range themselves on both sides of it.

They precede: R. 1, 2. From love's *weak, childish* bow she lives no harmed.—2 R. 2, 1. *Pale, trembling* coward.—T. 2, 1. It must needs be of *subtle, tender, and delicate* temperance.

They follow: An. 5, 3. A reason *mighty, strong, and effectual.*—H. 2, 2. A man *faithful and honourable.*—4 Ha. 1, 3. I'll read you matter *deep and dangerous.*—4 Hb. 1, 3. An habitation *giddy and unsure* hath he that buildeth on the vulgar heart.—6 Hc. 1, 2. I have reasons *strong and forcible.*—8 H. 2, 4. Thy meekness *saint-like, thy parts sovereign and pious.*—M. 1. 6. These honours *deep and broad.*—M. 2, 4. Duncan's horses *beauteous and swift.*—O. 1, 2. A maid so *tender, fair, and happy.*

They rangè themselves on both sides of the subst.: 8 H. 5, 2. *New* opinion *divers and dangerous.*—Tw. 2, 3. He is the *very* devil *incardinate.*—4 Ha. 5, 2. Douglas holds *military* title *capital.*—2 R. 1, 1. *Free speech and fearless* I to thee allow.—T. 1, 1. I showed them . . . the fresh springs, brine pits, *barren* place and *fertile.* M. 3, 4. Upon the corner of the moon there hangs a *vaporous* drop *profound*—T. 4, 1. This is a most *majestic* vision and *harmonious* charmingly.

In several idiomatical expressions, especially those referring to rank and office, the A. takes its place after the subst.; here French influence is apparent: 4 Ha. 1, 2. Were it not here apparent that thou art *heir apparent.*—6 Hb. 1, 1. He is next of blood and *heir apparent.*—4 Ha. 1, 2. Thou cam'st not of the *blood royal.*—6 Hb. 4, 4. Thou art within *point-blank* of *jurisdiction royal.* 3 R. 3, 1. The *seat royal* of this famous isle.—Mm. 1, 3. Or whether that the *body public* be a horse.—4 Ha. My presence like a *robe pontifical,* ne'er seen, but wondered at.—2 R. 2, 3. My *letters patent* give me leave.—8 H. 3, 2. That seal the king gave me and . . . tied it by *letters patents.* (NB. Mark the plural s!) 2 R. 2, 1. Call in the *letters patent.*

There are *As*. (by origin adverbial phrases) which are only used predicatively; or, if otherwise, they must take their place after the noun: 6 Hb. 3, 1. No man *alive*... would have him die... so fain as I.—M. 3, 5. It would have angered any heart *alive*.—3 R. 2, 1. I do not know that Englishman *alive* with whom my soul is at odds.—Ti. 4, 3. Thou art the cap of all the fools *alive*.—R. 1, 2... is bound as well as I in penalty *alike*.

A peculiar case is this when the *A*. is placed after the (substantivated) "something," "anything" or after "thing" or "things," in order to express an abstract idea, corresponding to the German and Latin neuter used substantively—an observance which has its reason in the English *A*. being deficient in neuter terminations.

a) *Something* followed by an *A*.: T. 3, 3. In the name of something *holy*.
 b) *Anything*: Ay. 2, 6. If this uncouth forest yield anything *savage*.
 c) *A thing*: Mm. 1, 5. I hold you as a thing *ensky'd*.—H. 1, 4. I... a thing *immortal* as itself.

d) *Things*: Cor. 2, 2. He looks upon things *precious*.—H. 1, 2. Things *rank*.—M. 1, 2. To speak things *strange*.—M. 1, 3. My dull brain was wrought with things *forgotten*.—M. 2, 3. I have seen hours dreadful and things *strange*.—AC. 3, 11. Things *outward* do draw the inward quality after them.—5 H. 4, 1. There is some soul of goodness in things *evil*.

The infinitive phrase "*to come*" is often used instead of the *A*. "*future*"; it follows the subst.: WT. 4, 3. Let myself and fortune tug for the time *to come*.

II. COMPARISON OF THE ADJECTIVE. THE POSITIVE.

It is only the positive of comparison which calls for a few remarks and illustrations. It occurs in compound sentences of comparison. Here the positive of equality or similarity, and the positive of degree are to be noted. The following cases are possible: a) Two qualities may be compared in one and the same subject, and an equality, or the negative of it may be expressed; or b) one and the same quality may be applied to two subjects, and an equality, or the negative of it may likewise be expressed. In either case the connexion is effected by "*as—as*", or *so—as*; the *as* or *so* of the principal sentence serving as a correlative adverb, and the *as* of the subordinate sentence as a conjunction. The combination "*as—as*" is used with preference in affirmative sentences;

the combination "so—as" more in negative sentences, and in interrogative-affirmative sentences, "as-as" indicating equality, and "so-as" degree.

As—as; the same quality applied to two subjects: MA. 3, 2. He has a heart *as sound as* a bell.—O. 5, 2. *As ignorant as* dirt.—WT. 1, 2. A lady's verily is *as potent as* a lord's.

Sometimes the first "as" is omitted: O. 5, 2. She was *false as* water; . . thou art *rash as* fire.

An isolated *as* in the principal sentence implies an omitted link of comparison: MW. 3, 1. I had *as lief* you would tell me of a mess of porridge.

As—as; two qualities applied to one subject: P. 2, 5. As you are *as virtuous as fair*.—T. 3, 1. This my mean task would be *as heavy* to me *as odious*.

Rarer cases of occurrence are these where two opposite qualities are compared in two different subjects: TG. 4, 4. Her forehead's *as low* and mine is *as high* (= as mine is high).

The omission of the first *as* in the following sentence is a Shn. peculiarity no longer in usage: Co. 2, 1. Then you should discover a brace of [*as*] unmeriting, proud, violent, testy magistrates *as* any in Rome.

So—as: Ta. 4, 1. Is she *so hot* a shrew *as* she's reported?—TW. 1, 2. My brother, are you *so fond* of your young prince *as* we do seem to be of ours?

THE COMPARATIVE.

1. In the formation and use of the comparative degree, Sh. is frequently at variance with modern usage. In the first place, the frequent use he makes of the double comparative deserves notice. Though modern English is against it, it has existed ever so long in the English language, and was no doubt introduced in order to reinforce the comparative expression, to make assurance doubly sure.

AC. 3, 6. The kings of Mede and Lycaonia . . with a *more larger* list of scepters.—Ay. 3, 3. A walled town is *more worthier* than a village.—Co. 3, 1. I'll give my reasons *more worthier* than their voices.—H. 2, 1. Come you *more nearer*.—H. 3, 2. Your wisdom should show itself *more richer*.—H. 5, 2. Why do you wrap the gentleman in our *more rawer* breath?—4 Hb. 4, 4. What in me was purchased falls upon thee in a *more fairer* sort.—LL. 4, 1. Thou art *more fairer* than fair.—5 H. 3, 5. With spirit of honour edged *more*

sharper than your swordhie to the field.—8 H. 1, 1. There is no English soul *more stronger* to direct you than yourself.—L. 2, 2. Much *more worse*.—Me. 4, 1. How much *more elder* art thou than thy looks.—Mi. 3, 1. For the *more better* assurance.—T. 1, 2. That I am *more better* than Prospero.—Mm. 2, 2. Dispose of her to some *more fitter* place.—Mm. 5, 1. Instruments of some *more mightier* member.—O. 1, 3. Opinion throws a *more safer* voice on you.—TC. 2, 2. There is no lady of *more softer* bowels.—L. 2, 2. *More corrupter* ends.—L. 2, 4. I am fallen out with my *more headier* will.—TC. 5, 2. A thing inseparate divides *more wider* than the sky and earth.—ib. 5, 6. I would have been much *more* a *fresher* man.

There is even such a strange combination as the following—perhaps a lapsus pennae: 2 R. 2, 1. The silver sea which serves . . . as a moat . . . against the envy of *less happier* lands; (ought to be: less happy lands.)

2. Modern grammarians insist on the use of the comparative when only two things, or groups of things, are compared. Sh., however, does not always comply with this rule—nor does popular custom.

Examples where Sh. does comply with the rule: H. 4, 1. Mad as sea and wind, when *both* contend which is the *mightier*.—H. 2, 1. We (= Caesar and Danger) are *two* lions littered in one day and I the *elder* and *more terrible* one.—Me. 2, 1. If *Hercules* and *Lychas* ply at dice, which is the *better* man, the *greater* throw may turn by fortune from the *weaker* hand.—Me. 3, 4. When we are *both* accoutred like young men, I'll prove the *prettier* fellow of the *two*, and wear my dagger with the *braver* grace.—Ta. Ind. I take him for the *better* dog (= of two.) Ta. 1, 2. Until the *elder* sister first be wed.—Ta. 1, 2. If you achieve the *elder*, set the *younger* free.

Examples where Sh. does not comply: Ti. 3, 2. I would have put my wealth into donation, And the *best half* should have returned to him.—L. 5, 3. Your *eldest* daughters have foredone themselves (= the two elder d. contrasted with the younger.)

Modern grammarians (and authors too) are likewise pretty strict when the question occurs whether the French mode of comparison may be applied, or not; and modern usage submits generally to these rules. Sh., however, is frequently unmindful of these strict rules and takes great liberties. Moreover, he is by no means consistent about his ways. He sometimes forms comparatives which would now be all but impossible (except with flippant novel-writers;) at other times he indiscriminately uses the same A. in the French or in the Saxon way

as it suits his fancy, or as metre and rhyme require. Generally speaking, he prefers the Saxon way; yet there are a great many cases of monosyllabic As. compared in the French mode.

Aw. 3, 5. If he were *honester*, he were much goodlier.—MA. 3, 5. That is an old man and no *honester* than I.—Ay. 3, 5. As you are a thousand times a *properer* man than she is a woman.—And again immediately after: Ay. 3, 5. Out of you she sees herself *more proper*.—P. 2, 2. Paris is the *properer* man.—Tw. 3, 4. The house will be the *quieter*.—4 Hb. 1, 2. I would my means were greater and my waist *slenderer*.—3 Hb. 2, 4. An *honester*, truer-hearted man.—MA. 5, 4. Nothing *certainer*.—C. 4, 2. That we the *horrider*...

Proverbial expression: Ay. 4, 1. The wiser the *waywarder*.—Both modes: JC. 2, 2. I the *elder* and *more terrible* one.—5 H. 1, 2. Never king of England had *nobler* riches and *more loyal* subjects.—Ay. 3, 5. A little *riper* and *more lusty red*.

The French mode with monosyllables: C. 1, 2. A touch *more rare* subdues all pangs.—Mm. 2, 2. If you should need a pin you could not with *more tame* a tongue desire it.—8 H. 3, 1. O point of weight, so near mine honour, *more near* my life.—O. 5, 2. She (moon) comes *more near* to earth.—J. 1, 1. Kneel down, but rise *more great*.—M. 1, 5. I am wishing a *more strict* restraint upon the sisterhood.—2 R. 1, 1. The *more fair* and crystal is the sky, the uglier seem the clouds that in it fly.—Ta. 1, 4. Dian's lip is not *more smooth* and rubious.—Ta. 1, 4. A nuncio of *more grave* aspect.

The same A. in both ways in the same sentence: WT. 5, 1. What *more holy* Than to rejoice the former queen is well? What *holier* than for royalty...

Some As. denoting something absolute in itself cannot, properly speaking, be compared by prefixing "more" or affixing "er." There are, however, some cases where Sh. (and modern writers likewise) disregard this circumstance: Mi. 4, 1. Strike *more dead* than common sleep of all these five the sense.—Mi. 3, 2. For with a *doubler* tongue than thine never adder stung.—JC. 2, 2. Cannot (i. e. come) is false, and that I dare not, *false*r.—Such incongruities may sometimes be obviated by speaking in the way of diminution, as: *less incorrect*, *less imperfect*, that is to say: less remote from correctness, perfectness.

Sh. even goes so far as to form a (Saxon) comparative from the adverbial form (in "ly") of the A.: T. 2, 1. You have taken it *wiselier* than I meant you should (Ought to be: more wisely).—

[The following case, though seemingly of the same kind, is different: T. 5, 1. Shall not myself be *kindlier* moved than thou art?—Here “kindlier” is the comparative of the A. *kindly*, referring to the preceding substantive “kind.”]

So also we find the almost obsolete comparative of very: WT. 1, 2. Was not my lord the *verier* wäg o’the two?

The now established distinction between older and elder is often disregarded by Sh.: C. 3, 6. Behold divineness not *elder* than a boy.—JC. 4, 3. I am a soldier *older* in practice.—And immediately after: I saw an *elder* soldier, not a better;—and Me. 4, 1. How much more *elder* art thou than thy looks.—P. 1, 2. And what was first but fear what might be done, Grows *elder* now and...

A few cases are found where Sh. makes use of the comparative without a second link of comparison. In such cases the missing link may be easily supplied from what precedes; or the comparative form may be equivalent to an adverb expressive of degree, like e. g. the Latin: Cic. Off. 1, 83. Medici *gravioribus* morbis periculosas curationes adhibere coguntur.—Corn. Nepos 14, 1. *Obscuriora* sunt Datamis pleraque gesta.

Co. 3, 3. Do not take his *rougher* accents for malicious sounds.—L. 4, 6. The *safer* sense will ne’er accomodate his master thus.—T. 5, 1. Yet with my *nobler* reason ’gainst my fury Do I take part.

A few cases of peculiar comparison remain to be noticed:

Latter, comparative form, superlative sense, referring to the end of life, = German *l<gt;*: AC. 4, 6. The foul’st best fits my *latter* part of life.—6 Ha. 2, 5. I (Mortimer) may in his bosom spend my *latter* gasp.

Sorer, little used: C. 3, 6. To lapse in fulness is *sorer* than to die for need.

Salter, uncommon: Co. 4, 1. Thy tears are *salter* than a younger man’s.

More instead of *greater*, used along with an article or possessive pronoun: Co. 3, 2. It is my *more* dishonour.—5 H. 2, 1. On his *more* advice we pardon him.—Com. 2, 2. Wrong not that wrong with a *more* contempt.

Lesser, *worser*, for less, worse; both are examples of gemination within the word itself (different in form only from the above mentioned cases of double comparatives); *worser* has become obsolete, *lesser* is still in use, chiefly in idiomatic phrases: II. 3, 4. O throw away the *worser* part of it.—L. 4, 6. Let not my *worser* spirit tempt me

again.—O. 4, 1. How do you now, lieutenant? Much *worser*.—*Lesser*: Com. 1, 1. Her years burdened with *lesser* weight, but not with *lesser* woe.—Co. 3, 2. You might have been enough the man you are, with striving less (=adverb) to be so; *Lesser* had been the thwartings of your disposition.—R. 4, 4. I have watched for *lesser* cause.—2 R. 2, 1. O that I were *lesser* than my name.—WT. 2, 2. Alack, far *lesser* knowledge.—WT. 4, 2. When the kite builds look for *lesser* linen.—*Lesser* is even used adverbially: TC. 2, 2. Though no man *lesser* fears the Greeks than I.— — Sometimes Sh. employs the simple comparative form *less*: T. 2, 1. How to name the bigger light, and how the *less* that burn by day and night.

Senior; the comparative form only of this Latin A. (*senex*) is in use, adjectively and substantively: LL. 1, 2. My tough *senior*.

Near' stands for nearer: M. 2, 3. The *near'* in blood, The nearer bloody.

An uncommon arrangement of words: O. 5, 2. I'll not scar that *whiter skin of hers than snow* (=that skin of hers whiter than snow).—T. 5, 1. The *rarer action is in virtue, than* in vengeance (=is in virtue, not in vengeance).

Two opposites in two different subjects: T. 3, 1. She's ten times *more gentle than her father is crabbed*.—[Here the second A. stands (as in German) in the positive, whilst in Latin it would be the comparative, conf. e. g. Livius 4, 52. Pestilentia, minacior quam perniciosior, cogitationes hominum a certaminibus publicis avertit.]—Or: WT. 2, 3. A gracious innocent soul *more free* (i. e. of guilt) *than he is jealous*.

Two As. compared in the same subject: Mm. 4, 3. Your company is *fairer than honest*;—where in Latin the second A. would likewise be in the comparative, as above; modern English (like the German) would be: more fair than honest.

Another mode of comparison, pre-eminently superlative and effective, is this: A positive taken in the sense of superiority, is overtopped by its own comparative: LL. 4, 1. Thou art *more fairer than fair*.

A fine example of comparison with *the... the* is in the following sentence: 2 R. 1, 1. *The more fair* and crystal is the sky, *the uglier* seem the clouds that in it fly.

Comparison in compound As.: Mi. 3, 2. The villain is much *lighter-heeled* than I.—If in similar words comparison is to be expressed by a suffix, the latter is taken by that of the two component parts

which, taken simple, would be capable of comparison, generally the first part.

Comparison is frequently effected by adverbial expressions, e. g. too, over, under etc.: WT. 3, 2. Fancies *to weak* for boys, *too green* and idle for girls of nine.—WT. 5, 2. *over-fond*.

In the following sentence *too* is omitted: T. 1, 2. This witch . . . for mischiefs [*too*] terrible to enter human hearing.

A misplaced comparison: Mi. 1, 1. But *earthlier* happy is the rose distilled, Than that, which, withering on the virgin thorn, grows, lives, and dies, in single blessedness: (the sense is: but happier on earth is the rose etc.)

THE SUPERLATIVE.

The observations made on the comparative hold, on the whole, good for the superlative.

1) The frequent use of the double superlative—no longer allowed—is to be taken notice of: 4 Hb. 3, 1. In the calmest and *most stillest* night.—JC. 3, 1. We will grace his keels with the *most boldest* and best hearts of Rome.—JC. 3, 2. This was the *most unkindest* cut of all.—L. 1, 1. She *most best*, *most dearest*.—T. 3, 1. *Most busiest* are my thoughts.—TG. 4, 3. The longest night . . . and the *most heaviest*.—WT. 3, 2. To taste of the *most worst*.—H. 2, 2. I love thee best, O *most best*.

2) Sh. often applies the superlative where, according to present usage, the comparative ought to be applied: Aw. 3, 4. Which of them *both* is *dearest* to me?—J. 2, 1. Till you compound *whose* (i. e. of two) right is *worthiest*.—J. 2, 2. *Both* are alike, and both alike we like; one must prove *greatest*.—Me. 2, 1. Bring me the fairest creature northward born . . . to prove whose blood is *reddest*, *his* or *mine*.—TC. 4, 1. Who in your thought merits fair Helen *most*, *myself* or *Menelaus*?

Sh. has even the strange inconsistency of using the superlative and the comparative in the same sentence and referring to two subjects: Mm. 3, 2. Of *two* usuries the *merriest* was put down and the *worser* allowed.—T. 1, 1. I am resolved not to bestow my *youngest* daughter before I have a husband for my *elder*.

3) There are many instances, where Sh. forms a superlative in the Saxon manner, where modern writers choose the French way and would hesitate to make use of the former. (There is, however, now-a-days a host of reckless writers in the field, who are wilder than

Sh. was in his wildest mood.): 4 Hb. 1, 1. Approach the *ragged'st* hour that time and spite dare bring.—6 Hb. 2, 1. The *lying'st* knave in Christendom.—6 Hb. 3, 2. A jewel locked into the *woeful'st* cask.—6 Hb. 4, 7. Kent is termed the *civil'st* place of all the isle.—8 H. 2, 4. The *daring'st* counsel.—8 H. 3, 1. The *willing'st* sin I ever yet committed.—M. 3, 4. The *secret'st* man of blood.—MA. 2, 1. The *unhopefull'st* husband.—MA. 3, 1. The *pleasant'st* angling is to see the fish devour the bait.—MA. The *properest* man in Italy.—Mer. 2, 1. To make me bless'd, or *cursed'st* among men.—Mm. 3, 1. The *damned'st* body.—Mm. 4, 2. The best and *wholesomest* spirits.—O. 5, 2. Thou *cunning'st* pattern of excellent nature.—2 R. 3, 5. He would from the *common'st* creation pluck a glove.—3 R. 2, 4. He was the *wretched'st* thing when he was young.—3 R. 3, 4. I prophesy the *fearfull'st* time to thee.—3 R. 3, 5. The *covert'st* sheltered traitor.—TC. 2, 1. Speak then, thou *vinnewed'st* leaven.—TC. 2, 1. The *loathsom'st* scab in Greece.—Ti. 5, 1. The *reverend'st* throat in Athens.—Tw. 1, 5. Lady, you are the *cruell'st* she alive.—WT. Let me (= Time) pass, The same I am, ere *ancient'st* order was.—An. 2, 4. The *dismall'st* object.—Aw. 3, 5. She keeps her guard in *honestest* defence.—Ay. 1, 1. The *stubborn'st* fellow.—C. 1, 2. The *loyal'st* husband.—Co. 4, 6. The *violent'st* contrariety.—4 Ha. 1, 3. The *sovereign'st* thing on earth.

The reason why the genius of the English language disapproves of formations like the above is this: The English mind, eminently practical and unphilosophical, wants in every way to see clear and cannot brook unwieldy, heavy expressions; consequently it dislikes the heaping of secondary elements in the same word. The unwieldiness is however less apparent in the superlative than in the comparative, since the suffix “est,” which Sh. generally in such cases contracts to “’st” may be pronounced as not forming a separate syllable; e. g. “unhopeful’st” has three syllables, whereas “unhopefuller” has four.

Polysyllables terminating in “ly” are also frequently found compared in the Saxon manner; [modern grammar grants this way only to dissyllables ending in “ly”]: L. 1, 4. O *maidenliest* star.—Mm. 2, 1. In the *beastliest* sense you are Pompey the great.—R. 1, 5. My *unworthiest* hand.—NB. P. 3, 1. Thou art the *rudeliest* welcome to this world. (*rudeliest*, as adverb sup. from the adverbial positive rudely ! !)

4. Again, Sh. often forms the superlative of As. which, properly speaking, do not admit of a comparison: An. 5, 2. Some of the *chiefest* princes of the Goths.—C. 2, 2. Valour is the *chiefest* virtue.—

6 H. 1, 1. I intend to sit at *chiefest* stern of public weal.—C. 1, 2. My *mutest* conscience.—H. 3, 1. The *most sovereign* reason.—MA. 1, 3. I have learned by the *perfectest* report.—MA. 2, 1. Silence is the *perfectest* herald of joy.—M. 4, 3. The *truest* issue.

Under this head the following striking examples of gemination deserve notice: 8 H. 1, 1. There is no *primer* business.—(Here the superl. prime is taken as a positive and has the comparative termination “er” grafted on it.)—8 H. 2, 1. The *primest* creature That’s paragon’d o’ the world.—(Here is superlative heaped on superlative.)—The same holds good for the following: Ay. 2, 1. The hairy fool stood on the *extremest* verge of the swift brook.—(Extreme, Latin *extremus*, is already superlative.)—Besides “rudeliest” (see preceding page) there is another case where an A. in its adverbial form in “ly” has the superlative termination added to it in order to form the superlative of the adverb. C. 4, 2. To show what coast thy sluggish crere (= boat) might *easiliest* harbour in.—[The prefix *arch* = chief partakes of the character of the superlative; *most arch* in the following sentence would therefore seem to contain a pleonasm.—3 R. 4, 3. The *most arch* deed of piteous massacre.—*Arch* is, however, in this case an A., Anglo-Saxon *earg*, German *arg*;—and *most arch* a simple superl.]

5. The superlative of compound As. follows the same rule as the comparative: C. 1, 7. He is one of the *truest*-mannered.—Me. 2, 1. The *best-regarded* virgins of our clime.—6 Hc. 2, 1. Many strokes hew down the *hardest*-timbered oak.—TG. 2, 3. Crab, the *sourest*-natured dog.

6. Superlatives formed by prefixing “most” to the positive and used without the definite article, denote, not the highest relative degree, but only a very high degree (absolute superlative), there being no direct comparison between different subjects: Mi. 4, 1. I have a *most rare* vision.—WT. 4, 1. A daughter of *most rare* note.—H. 2, 2. *Most dear* lady.—H. 3, 1. *Most like* a gentleman.—H. 3, 1. *Most free* in his reply.—H. 3, 2. The queen, our mother, in *most great* affliction.—H. 3, 4. The counsellor is now *most still*, *most secret*, *most grave*.—L. 4, 4. *Most small* fault.—L. 1, 1. I am *most loath*.—WT. 2, 2. I’ll acquaint the queen of your *most noble* offer.

7. There are several ways of increasing, or exceeding, or at least intensifying the superlative notion by adding adverbial and other expressions. A very common way with Sh. is to prefix “very” (Latin “vere”) to the superl.: JC. This is the *very last* time = last of all.—

Less common with Sh., more common in Old English, and now extinct, is the use of the prefix "alder," German „aller," Latin "omnium:" 6 Hb. 1, 1. You, mine *alderliest* sovereign. (*Liefest*, now-a-days likewise extinct==dearest, occurs once more: 6 Hb. 3, 1. You have stirred up my *liefest* liege).—Another singular mode: C. 5, 5. The *best of all* among the *rarest of good* ones (which is more than superlative upon superlative). Or: T. 3, 2. She as far surpasseth Sycorax, as *greatest does least*. (A graphic way of stating the difference between the subjects compared).—Again: R. 3, 2. Romeo slaughtered, and Tybalt dead? My *dearest* cousin and my *dearer* lord. (Where the comparative is made to surpass its own superlative).—The last three examples are quite Shaksperian creations and most effective.—There is further an emphatic superlative enhanced by a contradictio in adjecto: TC. 4, 1. This is the most *despitefull'st gentle* greeting, the *noblest hateful* love that e'er I heard of.—Lastly, two cases of rhetorical gradation: LL. 1, 2. I do affect the very ground, which is *base*, where her shoe, which is *baser*, guided by her foot, which is *basest*, doeth tread.—LL. 4, 3. *Sweet* clown, *sweeter* fool, *sweetest* lady.

8. As "very," taken adverbially, is used to form absolute superlatives and to enhance the force of a relative superlative, so the A. "very" (Latin *verus*) placed before a substantive serves as a kind of superlative expression, denoting the utmost limit, the widest stretch possible which may be given to an idea, or fixing an idea in its narrowest compass, with the exclusion of every other idea of the kind. The most obvious use of "very" in this sense is with the definite article, and without any article: MA. 4, 1. Two of them have *the very* bent of honour (i. e. they have the bent of honour as far as it is possible); MA. 2, 2. *The very* night before the intended wedding.—T. 1, 2. *The very* virtues of compassion. T. 1, 2. *The very* rats instinctively have quit it (=the boat; i. e. of all living creatures the last that would do it.—T. 5, 1. I am *that very* Duke.—W.T. 4, 3. Prosperity is *the very* bond of love (= a bond which surpasses every other bond). WT. 5, 2. There was language in *their very* picture.—II. 2, 2. I've found the very cause of Hamlet's lunacy.—C. 4, 2. *The very* Gods sent me a vision.—WT. 5, 3. *The very* life seems warm upon her.—AC. 1, 3. My oblivion is *a very* Anthony.—Cor. 4, 5. Peace is *a very* apoplexy.—4 Ha. 4, 1. *A very* limb lopp'd off.—R. 1, 3. She is *a very* flower.—C. 4, 2. He was *very* Cloten.—MW. 2, 1. They are *very* rogues.—T. 2, 1. Thou art *very* Trincolo.—WT. 3, 3. Like *very* sanctity she did approach

my cabin.— — Even the comparat. of *very* occurs: C. 5, 4. There are *verier* knaves deserve to live. (Here the utmost limit imaginable is yet surpassed). More still, the superlative of “*very*” is found, which seems, as it were, the superlative out-superlatived: C. 5, 3. I will yield me to *the veriest* hind.—4 Ha. 2, 2. I (Falstaff) am *the veriest* varlet that ever chewed with a tooth.—Ta. Ind. We can contain ourselves, were he *the veriest* antic in the world.—Ta. 5, 2. I think thou hast *the veriest* shrew of all.—“*Veriest*” is not unfrequent with modern writers and it reads quite well.

9. In conclusion a few other peculiarities may be registered: a) LL. 4, 2. To show . . . his inclination after his undressed, unpolished, uneducated, unpruned, untrained, or *rather* unlettered, or *ratherest*, unconfirmed fashion. (Here *ratherest* is perhaps an off-hand objectionable formation of *Holofernes*; the correct superlative *rathest*, now extinct, was already obsolete in Sh.’s time; of *rath* or *rathe* we have only the comparative *rather* left.)—b) Of the adverbial *soon* Sh. has formed an adjectival superlative: AC. 3, 4. Make your *soonest* haste.—5 H. 3, 6. The gentler gamester is the *soonest* winner.—c) The now provincial superlative *littlest* for *least*: H. 3, 2. Where love is great, *littlest* doubts are fear.—d) *Most* stands for *greatest*: H. 1, 2. So grace and mercy at your *most* need help you.—e) *Eld’st*, where now *old’st* would be correct: T. 5, 1. Your *eld’st* acquaintance cannot be three hours.—f) *Midst*, the superlative of *mid*, used by Sh. (as it is still) only as a substantive, is more emphatic than *middle*: M. 5, 1. Make periods in the *midst* of sentences.—g) *Latest* for *last*: An. 1, 2. These that I bring unto their *latest* home (= grave.)

III. SUBSTANTIVATION OF THE ADJECTIVE.

The English language, as compared with the German, Latin, and Greek languages, is extremely deficient in inflexions. This is an advantage in some, but a drawback in other respects. The drawback is especially felt with the A. in regard to its substantivation. Whilst the German language may raise any and every A. without distinction of gender or number to the dignity of a substantive, the English language is awkwardly restricted in this respect, must make shift, must have recourse to expedients. Yet if we look closer into the matter, we shall find, for all that, a frequent occurrence of cases where As. have been substantivated. The language of Sh. is most rich in them, richer than modern English literature, since Sh. takes

great liberties—liberties, indeed, some of which would startle writers of our time to take.

We must distinguish between the several cases. They may be arranged in two great classes.

First Class. By the substantivation of the A. is intended to express the collective notion of the A. in a personal (concrete) sense, like the German *der Starke, die Alte, die Gottlosen, die Erschlagenen, die Lebenden*.

Here two subdivisions are to be made:

1. Substantivation is to take place in the singular number. In this case the A. cannot stand on its own legs, but must have the [substantivated] pronoun “one”—which may stand for man, woman, child etc.—to lean upon, so that, in fact, the A. is not, but only *seems*, substantivated. Moreover it must be preceded by the article—definite or indefinite—or its equivalent, e. g. the possessive or demonstrative pronoun.

a) With the article: C. 5, 5. The loss of many a *bold one*.—8 H. 1, 1. What fourthousand ones could have weighed such a *compounded one*?—WT. 4, 3. A *fair one* you are.—8 H. 4. She (Bullen) is a *dainty one*.

b) With equivalents: Cor. 2, 2. That's thousand to *one good one*.—Mer. 3, 2. I get a promise of *this fair one* here.—T. 1, 2. In face of thee, *my dear one*.

c) Article or equivalent may be omitted in addressing persons, *my* being understood: Mm. 2, 3. Repent you, *fair one*, of the sin you carry.—P. 4, 6. Now, *pretty one*, how long have you been at this trade?

d) “One” is sometimes entirely omitted—not in accordance with present usage: O. 2, 1. She'll find a *white* that shall her blackness fit.—Ta. 2, 4. Let still the woman take an *elder* than herself.

e) In cases like the following the substantivated “one” is followed by the A. which may be considered as tantamount to a contracted sentence, or an adjectival phrase: P. 5, 1. She sings like *one immortal*=like one that is immortal. Ta. Ind. What's here? *One dead or drunk*?—Ta. 2, 1. To wish me wed to *one half lunatic*.—WT. 3, 2. From his presence I'm barred like *one infectious*.—AC. 4, 1. When *one so great* begins to rage.

f) “One” is also omitted in superlative expressions like the following: AC. 4, 13. *Noblest* of men;—and in appositional expressions of title, rank etc.: Mm. 2, 1. You are Pompey *the great*. TC. 5, 7. Hector *the great* must die.—Ta. 1, 2. Katharine *the curst*.

g) Not unfrequent are the cases where Sh. falls out with the now established rule and substantivates the A. pure and simple in the personal sense and singular number: AC. 4, 13. *Gentle*, hear me.—WT. 4, 3. Be merry, *gentle*.—Aw. 1, 2. *His equal*.—Cor. 1, 1. He has *no equal*.—C. 5, 4. Where was he that could stand up *his parallel*?—T. 1, 2. Prospero being without *a parallel*.—Cor. 2, 2. That may fully discover him *their opposite*.—AC. 2, 2. I play *the penitent* to you.—C. 4, 3. Remaining so long *a poor unknown*.—H. 2, 2. To *the celestial*, my soul's idol.—H. 3, 1. *The observed* of all observers.—4H. 2, 3. I am so good *a proficient*.—4Hb. 5, 3. Salisbury who like *a gallant* in the brow of youth.—6 Hc. 5, 5. Bring forth *the gallant*.—6 Hc. 2, 2. I will draw it (= the sword) as *apparent* (= heir apparent) to the crown.—6 Hc. 3, 3. Henry is forced to live in Scotland *a forlorn*.—8 Hc. 1, 1. A beggar's look outworth's *a noble's blood*.—L. 3, 6. Pray, *innocent*.—M. 2, 2. *Infirm* of purpose!—Mm. 1, 2. Old Escalus is *thy secondary*.—Mm. 3, 2. Sir, I was *an inward* to her, (i. e. intimate friend.)—Ta. 1, 2. I know you were *a moveable*.—WT. *Pretty!*—WT. 4, 3. I'll be thine, *my fair*.—Ay. 1, 2. Fortune makes nature's *natural* (= Einfaltspinsel) the cutter off of Nature's wit.—H. 1, 2. O, that *the Everlasting* had not fixed his cannon 'gainst self-slaughter.—LL. 5, 2. Lord Biron is *my dear*.—O. 5, 1. Minion, *your dear* lies dead.—T. 1, 2. When thou didst not, *savage*, know thine own meaning.—TG. 2, 1. Like *a malcontent*.

Comparatives: Com. 5, 1. You are *my elder*.—Com. 5, 1. We will draw lots for *the senior*.—6 Hc. 5, 5. I am *your better*.—3 R. *His better* does not breathe upon the earth.—TC. 5, 2. I'll be thy fool no more; *thy better* must.—JC. 3, 2. I fear there will *a worse* come in his place.

Superlatives: WT. 1, 2. My name be yoked with his that did betray *the Best*.—C. 5, 5. He was *the best* of all amongst *the rarest* of good ones.—C. 1, 2. And, *sweetest, fairest*, As I my poor self did exchange for you.

Other instances of more than one A. in the same sentence: An. 5, 3. What hast thou done, *unnatural* and *unkind*?—Mer. 1, 5. *Gentle* and *fair*, your brother greets you.—L. 3, 2. Thou *perjured*, thou *simular* of virtue (= hypocrite)... MW. 3, 1. Give me thy hand, *terrestrial*, (= doctor); so;—give me thy hand, *celestial* (= parson).—TC. 1, 3. *The bold* and coward, *the wise* and fool, the artist and *unread*, *the hard* and soft, seem all affined and kin.

Present usage, however, is likewise not always in harmony with the established rule. Some latitude seems to be indispensable. Several of the above cases are therefore met with in modern writings.

2. Substantivation is to take place in the plural number.

The application of the A. in this sense is unlimited, with this restriction, that the A., though denoting plurality, must not take the plural s. Here 3 groups may be distinguished.

a) The A. takes "ones" to lean upon, especially in some idiomatical phrases, and when no article goes along with it. "Ones" may be the representative of the words *men, children, women, creatures* etc. An. 2, 3. When did the tiger's *young ones* teach the dam?—M. 4, 2. A poor wren will fight her *young ones* in her nest.—M. 4, 2. Hence with you, *little ones*.—M. 4, 3. All my *pretty ones*.—3 R. 4, 1. Rough cradle (=the Tower) for so little *pretty ones*.—Mm. 2, 1. No ceremony that to *great ones* 'longs.—P. 2, 1. The *great ones* eat up the *little ones*.—Tw. 1, 1. What *great ones* do, the less will prattle of.—O. 2, 1. Fair pranks which *fair and wise ones* do.—Ta. 3, 1. A couple of *quiet ones*.—Tw. 1, 5. Good *gentle ones*, give me assurance.—C. 3, 5. Thou art not of the *false ones*.—Ay. 4, 3. Good morrow, *fair ones*.—Cor. 2, 1. You are a pair of *strange ones*.—8 H. 1, 1. Four *throned ones*.—C. 3, 6. When *rich ones* scarce tell true.—H. 3, 1. Madness in *great ones* must not unwatched go.—8 H. 1, 4. They are a sweet society of *fair ones*.—C. 5, 1. You *married ones*.—C. 5, 5. He was the best of all amongst the rarest of *good ones*.

b) The A. pure and simple is taken, mostly along with the definite article.

The positive: AC. 2, 5. We use to say: *The dead* are well.—H. 1, 1. *The sheeted dead*.—Ay. 3, 5. We might be your mother that we exult over *the wretched*.—C. 3, 6. Foundations fly *the wretched*.—H. 3, 2. Why should *the poor* be flattered?—Mm. 3, 1. *The miserable* have no other medicine, but only hope.—C. 3, 3. *We poor unfledged* have never winged from view o' the nest.—Cor. 3, 5. The eyes of *the ignorant* more learned than tears.—4 Ha. 4, 1. That shows *the ignorant* a kind of fear.—4 Ha. 1, 2. I am little better than one of *the wicked*.—4 Hb. 2, 4. I dispraised him before *the wicked*.—4 Hb. 2, 4. Is thine hostess of *the wicked*?—Ay. 3, 2. Learn of *the wise*.—C. 4, 2. Those that I reverence, those I fear, *the wise*.—4 Hb. 1, 2. *The wise* may make some dram of a scruple.—II. 3, 1.

The spurns that patient merit of *the unworthy* takes.—H. 3, 2. It makes *the judicious* grieve.—Ti. 1, 1. To help *the feeble* up.—T. 1, 2. A fever of *the mad*.—Ay. 4, 1. The gross band of *the unfaithful*.—JC. 1, 1. I'll drive *the vulgar* from the streets.—JC. 1, 2. *The barren* touched in this holy chase, shake off their sterile curse.—4 Hb. 2, 3. The actions of *the valiant*.—JC. 2, 2. *The valiant* never taste of death but once.—L. 5, 1. Let us determine with *the ancient* of war.—H. 5, 2. *The unsatisfied*.—Mm. 3, 2. He shall appear to *the envious* a scholar.—M. 4, 2. The desire of *the penitent*.—O. 3, 3. Trifles light as air are to *the jealous* confirmation.—C. 4, 2. Nature doth abhor to make his bed with *the defunct* or sleep upon *the dead*.—LL. 5, 2. *The speechless sick*.—H. 5, 1. It is for *the dead*, not for *the quick*.—(Without the article: C. 4, 2. Reverence doth make distinction of place 'tween *high* and *low*).

The comparative: C. 1, 1. He lived in court... a sample to *the... more mature... and to the graver*.—MW. 4, 4. He shall have her, though two thousand *worthier* come to crave her.—4 Ha. 4, 3. *The more and less* (= the greater and less) came in.

Without the article: 4 H. 1, 1. And *more and less* do flock to follow him.—6 Hc. 4, 1. *Meaner* than myself have had like fortune.

The superlative: AC. 3, 11. *Thy dearest* quit thee.—AC. 5, 2. Be it known that we, *the greatest*, are misthought for things that others do.—Mer. 3, 2. To entrap *the wisest*.—WT. 3, 2, *My near'st* of him cry "Fie" upon my grave.

The first and second participles. M. 2, 2. *The sleeping* and *the dead* are but as pictures.—AC. 1, 3. *The hated* grown to strength, are newly grown to love.—AC. 3, 1. The shelter whither *the routed* fly.—Cor. 5, 4. Ne'er through an arch so hurried the blown tide, as *the recomforted* through the gates.—8 H. 2, 4. You have here *the elect* of the land.—L. 5, 1. Each jealous of the other, as *the stung* are of the adder.—Mm. 2, 2. The tempter or *the tempted*, who sins most?

c) A few As. have become so independent as to be entitled to assume, in substantivation, the plural s.

The following are in accordance with present usage: MW. 1, 3. Thou art the Mars of *malcontents*.—Cor. 2, 2. The *nobles* bended as to Jove's statue.—Cor. 1, 1. See our best *elders*.—C. 2, 1. It is fit I should commit offence to my *inferiors*.—Ay. 2, 2. Who calls? Your *bettors*.—4 Hb. 4, 3. I am, my lord, but as my *bettors* are.—4 Hb. 2, 4. Thou art ten times better than *the nine worthies* (=muses).—

LL. 4, 3. Several *worthies* make one dignity.—WT. 4, 3. Stomachers for my lads to give *the dears*.—6 Ha. 1, 1. Like *captives* bound to a triumphant car.—5 H. 4, 1. And what have kings that *privates* have not?—5 H. 4, 8. There are but sixteen hundred *mercenaries*.—Ti. 1, 2. This (=water) and my food are *equals*.

The following are rather specimens of Shn. licence: AC. 1, 4. To the ports the *discontents* repair.—AC. 2, 5. Some *innocents* 'scape not the thunder-bolt.—Aw. 1, 1. To your like *likes*.—H. 1, 1. Landless *resolutes*.—H. 5, 2. Mighty *opposites*.—Mid. 5, 1. *Gentles*, perchance you wonder at this show.—L. 3, 7. All *cruels* (=cruel creatures) else subscribed (=submitted).—LL. 5, 2. I am compared to twenty thousand *fairs*.—MA. 3, 2. *Gallants*, I am not as I have been.—3 R. 1, 1. We are the queen's *abjects* (=Verworfenen).—Ti. 4, 2. His *familiars*... slink all away.

Second Class. By the substantivation of the A. is intended to express the collective notion of the A. in a neuter (abstract) sense, like the German *das Gute*, *das Bewegliche*, or the Latin *bonum*, *mobilia*. Here likewise two subdivisions may be made:

1. Substantivation is to be effected in the singular number. In this respect the English language labours under a fatal disadvantage as compared with the German and the classical languages. The German language may substantivate any A. in the neuter sense singular by prefixing the article, or by merely adding the neuter termination. The English language, having no neuter termination for the A., cannot come up with the German language; and though substantivation of the English A. in a neuter sense is being extensively effected by merely prefixing the article, and though frequent use in some instances has reconciled the ear and the eye to this mode, yet there remains, in general, a sensation of awkwardness and inadequateness, because there is no distinction of gender in the article. The German *das Schöne* cannot be adequately rendered by *the beautiful*, and the German *das Bewegliche* cannot at all be rendered by *the moveable*. In such cases the want is frequently supplied by circumlocution.

a) The positive. AC. 1, 3. To enforce *the like* from him.—An. 1, 2. I must advise the emperor for *his good*.—An. 2, 3. Your mother's hand shall right your mother's *wrong*.—An. 5, 3. 't was they that did her all *this wrong*.—T. 1, 2. You have done yourself *some wrong*.—Aw. 2, 2. It is very strange, that is *the brief* and *tedious* of it.—Aw. 3, 2. With *the dark* I'll steal away.—Aw. 4, 3. I'll tell

true.—C. 3, 4. Wherefore break that sigh from *the inward* of thee?—4 Hb. 4, 4. This sherris makes the blood course from *the inward* to the parts extreme.—H. 1, 1. In *the gross* and scope of my opinion.—An. 4, 4. Titus, I have touched you *to the quick*.—H. 3, 4. Each *opposite* that blanks the face of joys.—II. 5, 1. An house of *quiet*.—6 Hb. 1, 4. Deep night, dark night, *the silent* of the night.—8 H. 5, 2. I have a *little* yet to say.—JC. 4, 3. *The deep* of night is crept upon our talk.—Mid. 1, 1. Demetrius loves *your fair* (= beauty).—M. 1, 6. To return *your own*.—Mer. 2, 2. *The short* and *long* is, I have desire.—T. 1, 2. In *the dead* of darkness.—3 R. 3, 7. The *due* of birth.—O. 3, 3. The *base* (= daß Gemeine).—Mid. 4, 2. *The short* and *the long* is... MW. 2, 1. He loves your wife, there is *the short* and *long*.—Mm. 2, 4. Say what you can, *my false* o'erweighs *your true*.—T. 1, 2. *That vast* of night (= die Döde).—MW. 5, 2. *The white* will decipher her.

b) Comparative and Superlative: AC. 1, 2. Let *worse* follow *worse*, till *the worst* of all follow him.—AC. 1, 3. *My most particular* is Fulvia's death.—AC. 2, 6. That is *the next* to do.—AC. 3, 7. *Our overplus* of shipping we will burn.—Aw. 1, 1. He cannot want *the best* that shall attend his love.—5 H. 2, 1. If each man do *his best*.—JC. 4, 3. We have tried *the utmost* of our friends.—Mm. 2, 1. That is *the utmost* of his pilgrimage.—M. 3, 2. Treason has done *his worst*.—T. 1, 2. Hear *the last* of our sorrow.—TG. 3, 6. This is Timon's *last*.—M. 1, 3. *The greatest* is behind.—Mer. 1, 1. Making question of *my uttermost*.—T. 3, 2. She as far surpasses Sycorax, as *great'st* does *least*.—6 Hb. 3, 2. Gall be *the daintiest* that they taste.—M. 3, 1. *My nearest* of life (= my inmost life).—Ti. 5, 3. I have spoke *the least*.—TC. 3, 2. To fear *the worst* oft cures *the worse*.

c) Such a substantivated neuter may be again qualified by As.: Ay. 1, 2. Love no man in *good earnest*.—L. 5, 3. *The extremest upward* of thy head.—8 H. 3, 2. So farewell to *the little good* you bear me.—Com. 2, 2. *My decayed fair* (= Schöne, Schönheit) a sunny look of his would soon repair.—Ay. 3, 5. 't was just the difference betwixt *the constant red* (= daß entschiedene Roth) and mingled damask.—O. 3, 4. I have spoken for you *all my best*.—P. 3, 1. The God of *the great vast* (= Wasserwüste) rebuke these surges.—Cor. 5, 1. We loved him in *a most dear particular*.—O. 2, 1. *The aerial blue* (= Himmel).

d) In some instances, especially those referring to colour, even the

article and every equivalent of it is omitted: 6 Ha. 1, 1. We mourn in *black*.—LL. 1, 2. If she be made of *white* and *red*.—Ta. 4, 5. Such war of *white* and *red* within her cheeks.—H. 1, 2. Suits of *solemn black*.—AC. 4, 1. Though *gray* do sometimes mingle with our younger *brown*.—C. 5, 5. Let the time run on to *good* or *bad*.—M. 2, 4. God's benison go with those that would make *good* of *bad*.—TG. 2, 5. To exchange the good for *better*.—AC. 1, 2. Let *worse* follow *worse*.—MW. 5, 2. I come to her in *white*.—Mid. 5, 1. Love and tongue-tied simplicity in *least* speak *most*.—LL. 2, 1. Now *fair* befall your mask.—TC. 3, 1. *Fair* be to you.—M. 1, 1. *Fair* is foul and *foul* is fair.—3 R. 1, 3. Now *fair* befall thee and thy noble house.—3 R. 5, 1. *Wrong* has but *wrong*, and blame the due of blame.—O. 4, 2. Not to pick *bad* from *bad*.—O. 5, 1. Are you of *good* or *evil*?—AC. 1, 5. The time of the year between the extremes of *hot* and *cold*.—O. 4, 3. Wives have their palates both for *sweet* and *sour*.

e) Substantivated As. in the neuter singular are often made use of with prepositions in adverbial phrases of time, manner etc.—M. 1, 7. He has honoured me *of late*.—Cor. 3, 1. *Of late*, when corn was given them gratis you repined.—JC. 4, 2. Such friendly conference as he has used *of old*.—O. 3, 4. The hearts *of old* gave hands.—T. 5, 1. Thou shalt *ere long* be free.—O. 2, 3. To-morrow *with your earliest*.—AC. 5, 2. *With your speediest* bring us what she says.—AC. 5, 2. Bravest *at the last*.—Ay. 4, 3. *In brief*, he led me to the gentle duke.—Com. 1, 1. Say *in brief* the cause.—3 R. 5, 3. *In brief*, for so the season bids us be.—Com. 1, 1. Do me the favour to dictate *at full*.—6 Hb. 1, 2. We will see these things effected *to the full*.—Ay. 3, 2. The quintessence of every sprite heaven would *in little* (= im Kleinen, in Miniatur) show.—8 H. 2, 1. I'll tell your *in a little*.—8 H. 4, 2. Her grace is altered *on the sudden*.—LL. 1, 1. To the laws *at large* I write my name.—Mid. 5, 1. *At large* discourse.—Cor. 2, 3. Wounds which he could show *in private*.—8 H. 3, 2. Lady Anne, whom the king hath in secrecy long married, This day was viewed *in open* as his queen.—AC. 4, 10. This false soul of Egypt hath, *at fast and loose*, beguiled me.—M. 3, 1. *At most*.—M. 4, 2. Things *at the worst* will cease.—Ta. 5, 2. Feast *with the best* (= auf's Beste).—TC. 5, 1. Let us feast him *to the high*.—WT. I'll undertake to be her advocate *to the loudest*.

f) Where substantivation is deemed impracticable by the aforesaid

means, it may be effected by circumlocution: T. 1, 2. *Nothing natural* I ever saw so noble.—M. 2, 3. From this instant there is *nothing serious* in mortality.—M. 2, 2. *Nothing temporal*. MW. 3, 3. There is *something extraordinary* in thee.—T. 1, 2. *Something rich and strange*.—(See also p. 10. a—d.)

2. Substantivation is to take place in a plural sense, corresponding to the Latin neuter plural, as *mobilis, varia*, where (in Latin) the plural termination is substituted for *res*; in English *things*, or some other subst. plural may be understood. Here Sh. makes use of liberties some of which extend beyond what is now considered legitimate, by affixing a plural *s* to the A.

5 H. 1, 1. There was not time enough to hear the *severals*.—WT. 1, 2. But were they false as o'erdy'd *blacks* (= Trauerzug).—O. 2, 1. The thought does gnaw my inwards.—Mid. 3, 1. What hempen *homespuns* have we here?—L. 3, 7. I will take *whites* of eggs.—TC. 1, 1. Her hand in whose comparison all *whites* are ink.—T. 3, 2, I'll not stow him where the *quick freshes* are (as opposed to brine).—H. 2, 2. Players are the *abstracts* of the time.

The following are in agreement with present usage: AC. 3, 4. No midway 'twixt these *extremes* at all.—Ay. 4, 1. It is a melancholy of my own compounded of many *simples*.—H. 4, 7. No cataplasm... collected from all *simples* that have virtue.—L. 4, 4. Many *simples* are operative. (*Simples*, in medicine, = healing herbs.) 5 H. 2, 3. Look to my *moveables* (= *mobilis*.)—3 R. 3, 1. The earldom of Hereford and all the *moveables*.—Cor. 2, 3. He is to make his request by *particulars*.—Com. 3, 1. The *wrongs* I suffer.—Com. 4, 4. To soothe him in these *contraries*.—L. 2, 2. No *contraries* hold more antipathy.—H. 1, 3. My *necessaries* are embarked.—H. 4, 5. The ocean eats not the *flats* with more impetuous haste.—H. 5, 1. *Sweets* to the sweet.

APPENDIX TO THIS CHAPTER.

1. A great many As. have become real substantives and are therefore used as such in the singular as well as in the plural: TC. 2, 1. I serve here *voluntary*.—3 R. 3, 7. He is meditating with the deep *divines*.—8 H. 2, 1. Is this the *cordial* that ye bring?—Ay. 5, 2. I will bid the duke to the *nuptial* (= wedding).—P. 5, 1. We will celebrate their *nuptials*.—O. 4, 3. As fits the *bridal* (occurs in Sh. only once, for *nuptial*).—Mer. 5, 1. The *main* of waters

(= the mighty sea).—Ay. 3, 2. He seems to have the *quotidian* (i. e. fever) of love.—O. 3, 4. I stood within the *blank* (= weiße Zielſcheiße) of his displeasure.—L. 1, 1. Let me still remain the true *blank* of mine age.—WT. 1, 1. They shook hands over a *vast* (= vast sea).—4 Ha. 2, 3. I am so good a *proficient*.

2. The substantivated “odds” is very frequent in Sh.; though in the plural form, it is, like *news*, used with the predicate in the singular: AC. 4, 13. *The odds is gone*.—An. 5, 2. Thou hast *the odds* of me.—Ay. 1, 2. There *is such odds* in the men (i. e. in the wrestlers).—C. 5, 2. *The odds is* that we scarce are men, and you are gods.—H. 5, 2. We shall win *at the odds*.—4 Hb. 5, 4. I will *lay odds*.—WT. 5, 1. *The odds* for high and low’s alike.

3. Compound words like *mouthful*, *handful*, in which the primitive word is the A. full, are substantives: P. 2, 1. The whale devours them at *a mouthful*.—T. 2, 2. Yond same cloud cannot choose but full by *pailfuls*.—C. 2, 1. His *bellyful* of fighting.

4. A few peculiar instances: P. 4, 1. To strew the *green* (subst. = Rasen) with flowers; the *yellow*s, *blue*s . . . shall as a carpet hang upon thy grave;—(here the plural *s* in *yellow*s, *blue*s is taken with great liberty instead of *ones*, i. e. flowers.—MW. 3, 1. The gentleman is *at most odds* with his gravity.—Here *most*=*greatest*;—*most odds* of rare occurrence.—WT. 4, 3. I have had *earnest*, = subst. *Handgeld*.—Mm. 5, 1. Away with those *giglots* = subst. *Dirnen*; as A. it stands 6 Hb. 4, 7. *giglot fortune*.—JC. 2, 1. I know no personal cause to spurn at him But for the *general* = general welfare, *Gemeinwohl*.—Ta. 3, 4. Let me enjoy my *private* = subst. *Einsamkeit*.—WT. 2, 1. We are to speak *in public* = subst. neuter *öffentl.*—Cor. 2, 3. *Some certain* of your brethren roared = substantivation by circumlocution, *Gewisse*.—O. 5, 2. *You were best* = the best (subst. neuter) for you were.—L. 2, 1.—The Duke, my worthy *arch* and patron. *Arch* = subst. = chief.

5 From those cases treated above, where *one* and *ones* are made use of for the purpose of substantivation, we must distinguish other cases where *one* or *ones* are necessary to represent a *preceding* substantive (the repetition of which would be inelegant) the A. alone not being sufficient from the want of inflexions: 8 H. 2, 1. I had my trial and must needs say *a noble one* = a noble trial.—8 H. 2, 2. All the clerks, I mean the *learned ones*.—8 H. 4, 1. The ladies are stars, indeed, and sometimes *falling ones*.—C. 5, 5. He was a prince,

a most uncivil one.—Com. 2, 2. For what reasons? For two, and *sound ones too.*—8 H. 1, 3. They have all new legs, and *lame ones.*—Mer. 1, 1. I hold the world a stage where every one must play a part, and mine *a sad one.*—MA. 3, 3. When rich villains have need of *poor ones*, *poor ones* may make what price they wish.—Ti. 3, 4. These debts may be called *desperate ones.*—T. 2, 1. As if the air had lungs, and *rotten ones.*—JC. 2, 2. We were two lions, and I was the elder and *more terrible one.*

Very often, however, Sh. omits *one* or *ones*, doing therefore exactly as the Germans do. With the comparative and superlative the omission seems preferable as being productive of greater euphony, whilst the placing of the representative *one* or *ones* would be productive of heaviness; with the positive the omission seems less justifiable and sounds less pleasant; a) with the comparative and superlative: JC. 4, 2. I said, an elder soldier, not *a better.*—WT. 2, 2. The griefs which never tender lady hath borne *greater.*—2 R. 4, 1. Two buckets. . . *the emptier* ever dancing in the air.—AC. 4, 13. The greatest prince of the world, *the noblest.*—C. 5, 5. Demand a prisoner *the noblest* taken.—WT. 4, 3. All deaths are too few, *the sharpest* too lazy.—b) With the positive: Aw. 4, 5. A shrewd knave, and an *unhappy.*—C. 4, 2. This was a very valiant Briton and *a good.*—C. 4, 2. Base things sire (=generate) *base.*—6 Ha. 3, 2. The red rose and a *bloody.*

6. When, however, an A. is to come in again after having been placed in a sentence immediately before, it is omitted, and its representative *so* (rendered in German by *es*, *auch*, or *daß*) takes the place instead. Cor. 5, 3. Say, my request is *unjust*; but if it be not *so*. . .—Cor. 4, 5. What are you? A gentleman, a marvellous *poor one.*—*So* am I.—LL. 1, 2. Were my lord *so* (i. e. ignorant), his ignorance were wise.—Mer. 5, 1. A light wife makes a *heavy* husband, and never be Bassanio *so* (i. e. heavy) for me.—T. 2, 1. I am more *serious* than my custom; you must be *so* too.

IV. GOVERNMENT OF THE ADJECTIVE.

In the rank and order of the notional words the A. takes its place between the noun and the verb. In this respect the whole range of As. may be comprised in two classes: As. which partake more or less of the nature of the verb, and As. which do not, but stand nearer the noun. To the first class there is inherent a vital

force which strives for utterance, an active tendency which requires an object for its action. They generally correspond to a verb from which they are derived, or with which they have the same parentage, and by which they may be substituted; as: desirous of peace = to desire peace. They may, therefore, be termed *verbal As.* The parentage which *many As.* have with the verb is less apparent in the English language, than in the German, since in the former the A. and the corresponding verb are not always of the same stock, the one being perhaps of Latin, the other of Anglo-Saxon origin, whilst in German there is no such difference of stock; the A. *aware*, of Anglo-S. origin has e. g. its corresponding verb in the Latin stock: to observe, to perceive etc., whilst the German *gewahr* has the corresponding verb *gewahren*, where the relationship of the two is quite conspicuous.

The relation between the A. and its object is generally effected by a preposition.

Hence we may speak of *the Government* of the A. as we speak of that of the verb.

The As. of the second class have no such parentage nor tendency; they express a mere passive quality which cannot be substituted by a verb but may be modified—as is the case with the nouns—by nouns with or without prepositions, according to case, matter, degree etc. They may be termed *noun As.*

A strict boundary line between the two classes cannot be traced; sometimes in As. of the first class the vital force remains dormant and does not come into action; in that case the A. dwindles down into the nature of the second class.

In the following illustrations from Sh. the As. have been arranged in groups according to the prepositions which are placed beside them.

First group. As. requiring the accusative case. The As. of this group denote, in connexion with the accusative case, measure of time and space, worth, and price, and number: Aw. 2, 3. You are not *worth another word*.—Cor. 3, 1. What has he done to Rome, that's *worthy death*?—6 Hc. 5, 3. The queen is valued *thirty thousand strong*.—4 Ha. 4, 1. The earl of Westmoreland *seven thousand strong*, is marching hitherwards.—Mid. 5, 1. A play is this, my lord, some *ten words long*.—Ay. 5, 1. Since I was *three years old*.—Mid. 1, 1. From Athens is her house *remote seven leagues*.—*Old* is also found with of: C. 2, 5. One vice but *of a minute old*.

Second group. As which require the preposition of.

1) Ay. 2, 7. The justice... *full* of wise saws and modern instances.—C. 1, 1. His gentle lady *big* of this gentleman.—AC. 1, 1. He comes too *short* of that great property.—An. 5, 3. Her life was *devoid* of pity.—Mer. 5, 1. Even so *void* is your false heart of truth...—Ay. 2, 2. They found the bed *untreasured* of their mistress.—C. 2, 3. I am *poor* of thanks.—C. 5, 3. The king himself of his wings *destitute*.—Cor. 1, 1. I need not be *barren* of accusation.—Cor. 4, 5. To be full *quit* of those my banishers.—MW. 1, 3. I am *acquit* of this tinderbox.—H. 2, 2. I *unpregnant* of my cause.—6 Hb. 4, 7. I must sweep the court *clean* of such filth.—Mer. 1, 1. How to get *clear* of all the debts.—5 H. 1, 2. England being *empty* of defence.—8 H. 5, 1. My person being of such virtues *vacant*.—WT. 1, 2. These are such infirmities that honesty is never *free* of.—T. 5, 1. We were *dead* of sleep.—3 R. 4, 1. He will shortly be *rid* of me.—2 R. 4, 1. My face is *bankrupt* of his majesty.—4 Hb. 3, 1. Richard with his eyes *brimful* of tears.—8 H. 2, 1. When you are *liberal* of your loves.—H. 1, 3. You have of your audience been most *free* and *bounteous*.—LL. 2, 1. Be now *prodigal* of all dear grace.—TC. 1, 3. The great Achilles grows *dainty* of his worth.—MW. 2, 1. I was then *frugal* of my mirth.

2) Aw. 1, 1. Our heart too *capable* of every line of his sweet favour.—8 H. 5, 2. We are all *capable* of our flesh (= *zugänglich für*).—J. 3, 1. I am *capable* of tears (= *empfindlich für*).—H. 4, 7. Ophelia *incapable* of her own distress.—WT. 4, 3. Is not your father grown *incapable* of reasonable affairs?—WT. 1, 2. A note *infallible* of breaking honesty.

3) Cor. 3, 1. Marcius is *worthy* of present death.—Aw. 3, 4. Write to the *unworthy* husband of his wife. (Here the construction is unusual = the husband unworthy of...).—4 Ha. 1, 3. Envy is *guilty* of this fault.

4) Mm. 1, 2. I am too *sure* of it.—AC. 3, 1. We *ignorant* of ourselves.—C. 1, 2. I am *senseless* of your wrath.—C. 5, 5. He of her honour *confident*.—J. 3, 3. *Sensible* of grief.—M. 3, 2. He *innocent* of the knowledge.—T. 3, 1. How features are abroad, I'm *skillless* of.—Mm. 4, 2. *Careless*, *reckless*, and *fearless* of what's past, present, or to come.—Tw. 5, 1. I leave my duty a little *unthought* of.—WT. 1, 1. Our senses *unintelligent* of our insufficiency.

5) J. 3, 3. You are as *fond* of grief as of your child.—C. 3, 5. She is a lady so *tender* of rebukes.—An. 5, 1. How *desirous* of our

right they are.—Ay. 4, 1. I will be more *jealous* of thee than a Barbary cock-pigeon over his hen.—J. 2, 1. England *impatient* of your just demands.—Aw. 2, 1. *Credulous* of cure.—Ay. 3, 2. I am *weary* of you.—JC. 4, 3. Attius is *awearry* of the world.—Ay. 3, 2. I am *glad* of your departure.—C. 5, 4. One that is *sick* o' the gout.—5 H. 4, 1. The French *proud* of their numbers.—6 Ha. 1, 1. The French *afraid* of him.—M. 1, 3. He finds thee nothing *afear'd* of what thyself didst make.—6 Hc. 5, 6. Edward shall be *fearful* of his life (= afraid).—8 H. 5, 4. Saba was never more *covetous* of wisdom.—Ta. 4, 5. Thy son who will of thy arrival be full *joyous*.—Ta. 4, 5. We shall be *joyful* of thy company.—Cor. 5, 3. You might condemn us as *prisonous* of your honour.

6) *Of* indicates the thing in which, the limit within which the quality of the A. appears. L. 3, 4. *False of heart*, *light of ear*, *bloody of hand*.—WT. 4, 3. She is as *forward* (= advanced) of her breeding.—5 H. 3, 6. A soldier *sound* of heart.—O. 4, 1. Is he not *light* of brain?—Com. 1, 1. A bark very *slow* of sail.—MA. 2, 1. If thou be so *shrewd* of the tongue.—Mid. 3, 2. She *pale* of cheer (= *Miene*).—O. 1, 1. *Lame* of sense.—O. 2, 3. He *swift* of foot.—O. 3, 3. A kind of men so *loose* of soul.—O. 3, 4. My noble Moor is *true* of mind.—WT. 5, 2. Thou art a *tall* fellow of *thy hands*.

7) *Of* in a separative sense: MW. 3, 1. I never heard a man *wide* of his own respect (= wandered away from...). H. 4, 6. They got *clear* of our ship.—(See also under 1).—Passive sense: Mid. 1, 1. I am *beloved* of beauteous Hermia.

Third group. As, which require *to*. The As. of this group denote, for the most part, vicinity, distance, and direction with respect to person or place, in a material or immaterial sense; often the A. merely relates to a person interested (*Dativus commodi*). A considerable number of participles, mostly in the Latin form, having become As., belong to this group.

1) 8 H. 1, 1. I am *thankful* to you.—Mm. 1, 1. Always *obedient* to your grace's wish.—Mid. 4, 1. I will for evermore be *true* to it.—TG. 4, 2. I must be *unjust* to Thurio.—Mer. 4, 1. We stand *indebted* over and above in love and service to you evermore.—H. 1, 2. A will most *incorrect* (= unfügjam) to heaven.—C. 3, 4. *False* to his bed.—A most triumphant lady, if report be *square* (= just) to her.—8 H. 3, 2. Say if you are *bound* to us.—Ay. 1, 2. I rest much *bounden* to you.—Com. 1, 1. The gods be *merciless* to us.—4 Ha. 1, 1.

Worcester *malevolent* to you.—6 Hb. 5, 2. He that is truly *dedicate* to war. 8 H. 1, 1. He is *prone* to mischief.—8 H. 1, 2. Men feared the French would be *perfidious* to the king's danger.—8 H. 2, 4. I have been to your will *conformable*.—8 H. 2, 4. The queen is *stubborn* to justice.—8 H. 3, 1. Bring me a *constant* woman to her husband. (Here again a peculiar construction, = a woman constant to...) L. 4, 6. *Duteous* to the vices of thy mistress.—O. 1, 3. Wilt thou be *fast* to my hopes?—3 R. 3, 1. If she be *obdurate* to mild entreaties.—3 R. 3, 1. If thou dost find him *tractable* to us.—T. 1, 2. I will be *correspondent* to command.—Ta. 1, 1. *Devote* to Aristotele's cheeks.

2. Be *subject* to no sight but thine and mine, *invisible* to every eye-ball else.—H. 1, 2. The head is not more *native* to the heart, the hand nor *instrumental* to the mouth, than...—4 Hb. 4, 4. Every thing lies *level* to our wish.—3 R. 3, 7. I am *penetrable* to your kind entreaties.—Mm. 1, 4. Our decrees, *dead* to inflection, to themselves are *dead*.—Ti 1, 2. O that men's ears should be to counsel *deaf*, but not to flattery.—3 R. 1, 4. You are to your own souls so *blind*.—H. 1, 1. This spirit *dumb* to us.

3. LL. 4, 2. One that is *likest* to a hogshead.—P. 2, 1. Were my fortunes *equal* to my desires.—An. 1, 2. Thy sons were ever *dear* to thee.—WT. 1, 2. I have trusted thee, Camillo, with all the *nearest* things to my heart.—TC. 4, 1. You are too *bitter* to your country.—JC. 5, 3. *Welcome* to the ears of Brutus.—Ti. 4, 3. Is man so *hateful* to thee?—An. 1, 2. Is she then not *beholding* to the man?—(Sh. has often beholding for beholden = *zügethan*).—Cor. 4, 5. A name *unmusicāl* to Volscians' ears.—H. 1, 2. A fault most *absurd* to reason.—JC. 1, 3. Dangers are to me *indifferent*.—TG. 5, 4. Valentine whose life is as *tender* (= dear) to me as my soul.

4. T. 2, 1. Here is every thing *advantageous* to life.—Ay. 3, 5. Thy company which erst was *irksome* to me.—Cor. 4, 1. Thy tears are *venomous* to thine eyes.—H. 1, 2. Your intent is most *retrograde* to our desire.—4 Hb. 5, 3. I am the Douglas *fatal* to all those.—6 Hc. 1, 1. Think you I were *prejudicial* to his crown?—8 H. 1, 2. Things that are not *wholesome* to them.—8 H. 1, 2. These exactions are most *pestilent* to the hearing.—8 H. 1, 2. To your high person his will is most *malignant*.—MA. 2, 2. Any impediment will be *medicinable* to me.—O. 5, 2. Thy match was *mortal* to him.—2 R. 2, 4. *Crossly* to thy good all fortune goes.—3 R. 3, 3. Pomfret, thou bloody

prison, *fatal* and *ominous* to noble peers.—Ta. 1, 1. Be *serviceable* to my son.—WT. 5, 1. It is *monstrous* to our human reason.

5. Ta. 1, 2. To whom my father is not at all *known*.—4 Hb. 5, 2. Things *familiar* to us.—M. 4, 3. I am yet *unknown* to woman.—8 H. 2, 3. This is *strange* to me.—T. 5, 1. It is *new* to thee.—WT. 1, 2. Dare not be *intelligent* to me.—C. 5, 5. No more *kin* to me.—WT. 4, 3. Those that are *germane* to him.

6. Com. 3, 2. I am *due* to a woman.—Com. 5, 1. Which of these sorrows is he *subject* to?—4 H. 1, 2. All the other wits *appertinent* to man.—4 Hb. 1, 3. With great imagination *proper* to men.—JC. 1, 3. Casca, one *incorporate* to our attempts.—Ti. 4, 1. Plagues *incident* to man.—WT. 4, 3. The unthought-on accident is guilty to what we wildly do. (Guilty with *to* is rare.)

7. 6 Ha. 5, 1. Winchester will not be *inferior* to the proudest peer.—4 Hb. 2, 3. Him, *second* to none, did you leave.—J. 5, 2. Such as to my claim are *liable*.—H. 1, 1. If thou art *privy* to thy country's fate.—H. 5, 2. What to this was *sequent*.—J. 3, 3. Though my death were *adjunct* to the act.—J. 1, 3. Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron can be *retentive* to the strength of spirit.—L. 4, 6. Made *tame* to Fortune's blows.—Mer. 4, 1. Thy lands are *confiscate* unto the state of Venice.—Mm. 3, 1. Life... a breath thou art, *servile* to all the skyey influences.—3 R. 1, 2. To both their deaths shalt thou be *accessory*.—3 R. 4, 1. My woman's heart grew *captive* to his honey words.—T. 5, 1. Mines eyes even *sociable* to the show of thine fall fellowly drops.—WT. 2, 1. I am not *prone* to weeping.—WT. 4, 1. The prince is less *frequent* to this princely exercise.—WT. 4, 3. More *opportune* to our need I have a vessel rides fast by.

8. Varia: AC. 3, 10. I was as *petty* to his ends, as is the morn-dew on the myrtle leaf to this grand sea. (*Petty* to = small in comparison to).—5 R. 3, 1. How he doth stand *affected* to our purpose.—8 R. 4, 2. *Sick* to death.—4 Ha. 3, 1. The herds were strangely *clamourous* to the frightened fields (=direction of the clamour).—L. 4, 6. I am *pregnant* to good pity (=disposed to).

9. Some of the above As. are also used without *to*: Aw. 1, 1. What was he *like*?—4 Ilb. 3, 1. Percy was the man *nearest* my soul.—TG. 4, 3. No grief did ever come so *near* thy heart.——And once only Sh. has *propal* = appropriate: O. 2, 3. When this advice is *propal* the thinking.

Fourth group. As. with the preposition *for*; they signify desire, fitness, readiness: Aw. 5, 3. He was *mad* for her.—Ay. 2, 7. I am *ambitious* for a motley coat.—JC. 4, 3. My heart is *thirsty* for that noble pledge.—3 R. 4, 4. I am *hungry* for revenge.—T. 1, 2. So *dry* (= thirsty) he was for sway.—8 H. 1, 2. Spinsters *unfit* for other life.—3 R. 3, 4. Are all things *ready* for the royal time?—TG. 1, 2. An officer *fit* for this place.—TG. 1, 3. For all these exercises your son was *meet*.—O. 3, 1. I am *sorry* for your displeasure.—Mer. 5, 1. For your vehement oaths you should have been *respective* (= *rücksichtsvoll*; for=to).—8 H. 1, 2. It was *dangerous* for (=to) him.—WT. 3, 2. This place is *famous* for (=cause) the creatures of prey.—Item: TG. 3, 1. They have waxed *pale* for woe.

Fifth group. As. requiring *from*. *From* is essentially used in a separative sense: Aw. 1, 2. Repose you here in rest, *secure* from worldly chances.—Ay. 2, 1. Are not these words more *free* from peril than the envious court?—Ay. 2, 1. This our life *exempt* from public haunts.—Com. 5, 1. He has been much *different* from the man he was.—8 H. 3, 2. How *innocent* I was from any private malice.—Mer. 4, 1. An inhuman wretch, *void* and *empty* from any dram of mercy.—P. 2, 1. How far is his court *distant* from the shore?—P. 4, 6. O that the gods would set me *free* from this unhallowed place.

Sixth group. As. placed along with the preposition *in*. By the substantive joined to *in*, the thing is generally indicated in which the quality becomes apparent: AC. 1, 3. Pompey, *rich* in his father's honour.—C. 3, 6. I am *strong* in appetite.—L. 5, 3. I was *big* in clamour.¹ LL. 2, 1. *Glorious* in arms.—M. 3, 4. We are but *young* in deed.—MA. 2, 1. Friendship is *constant* in all other things.—O. 2, 1. All of which the Moor is *defective* in.—O. 2, 3. In England they are most *potent* in potting.—TC. 1, 3. A Grecian that is *true* in love.—TG. 3, 1. She is *slow* in words.—R. 4, 2. We shall be *short* (= defective) in our provisions.

Seventh group. As. with *on*. In the following instances Sh. uses *on*, where generally *of* is employed:—C. 1, 2. I'm very *glad* on 't.—JC. 1, 2. And be not *jealous* on me.—M. 3, 1. I would set my life on any chance to mend it or to be *rid* on it.—MA. 2, 1. My brother is *amorous* on Hero.—MA. 2, 1. He is *enamoured* on Hero.—Mid. 2, 2. He may prove more *fond* on her.—O. 4, 1. You are *sure* on 't.—WT. 4, 3. The *unthought-on* accident.

Eighth group. As. requiring with.

1) The substantive joined to *with* very often denotes the instrument or the cause by which the quality expressed by the A. is produced: AC. 3, 1. With Parthian blood thy sword is *warm*.—Ay. 4, 3. An oak whose high top *bald* with dry antiquity.—C. 1, 7. Hands *hard* with hourly falsehood.—C. 3, 6. I am *weak* with toil.—Cor. 1, 4. Backs *red* and faces *pale* with flight and agued fear.—Com. 1, 2. I am *stiff* and *weary* with long travel.—Com. 1, 2. I am *dull* with care.—4 Ha. 1, 1. So *wan* with care.—4 Ha. 1, 3. When I was *dry* with rage.—4 Hb. 4, 4. O my poor kingdom *sick* with civil blows.—6 Ha. 1, 1. His eyes *replete* with wrathful fire.—6 Hb. 3, 2. I would be *blind* with weeping, *sick* with groans.—8 H. 3, 1. My soul grows *sad* with troubles.—8 H. 3, 2. My pride has left me *old* with sense.—J. 4, 1. The fire is *dead* with grief.—LL. 5, 2. They are *lame* with blows.—AC. 2, 6. Julius Caesar grew *fat* with feasting.—MA. 2, 8. My eye being *big* with tears.—WT. 2, 1. Let her sport with that she is *big* with.—Mid. 2, 2. Her womb then *rich* with my young squire.—P. 5, 1. I am *great* (= big = *schwanger*) with woe and shall deliver weeping.—2 R. 2, 3. The lords *bloody* with spurring, *fiery-red* with haste.—R. 3, 5. As if thou wert *mad* with terror.—T. 4, 1. They were *red-hot* with drinking.—WT. 4, 3. Is he not *stupid* with age?

2) *With*, like the Latin *cum* or *apud*, signifies company, communion; or, like the Latin *in* cum accus. a disposition, hostile or friendly with respect to a *person*: C. 3, 3. I was *confederate* with the Romans.—Mm. 5, 1. Those *compact* with her that is gone.—O. 1, 3. He is too *familiar* with his wife.—3 R. 3, 4. Who is most *inward* with the noble Duke (*inward* = *familiar*). 3 R. 2, 3. Be not *angry* with the child.—JC. 1, 3. The world too *saucy* with the gods.—O. 5, 2. She *false* with Cassio.—3 R. 2, 2. Much more ungrateful to be so *opposite* with heaven.—8 H. 1, 2. It was *usual* with him.—8 H. 5, 2. We will be *short* with you.—MW. 2, 2. I will be *brief* with you.—Mid. 3, 2. Do not be so *bitter* with me.—Mm. 1, 5. Not to be *weary* with you (= not to weary you), he is in prison.

3) Equality: 6 Hb. 5, 1. Let thy tongue be *equal* with thy heart.—WT. 4, 1. Perdita, now grown in grace *equal* with wondering (= grace and wondering are equal).—P. 5, 1. Ancestors who stood *equivalent* with mighty kings.—MA. 1, 1. He 'll be *meet* with you (= *quitt*).

4) C. 3, 7. Those legions wherewith your levy must be *suppliant* (=French suppléant, ergänzend; mark the accent on the second syllable).

Ninth group. As. with at.

1) Locality where the quality appears: Ay. 4, 3. Being *strong* at heart he sent me here.—LL. 2, 1. Is the fool sick? *sick* at heart.—WT. 3, 3. I am *glad* at heart to be rid of the business.

2) At = with, indicating cause: Mer. 5, 1. I should be *mad* at it.—Cor. 4, 6. Were he more *angry* at it,

Tenth group. As. with unto.

Unto = *to* intensified, is now generally substituted by *to*: An. 1, 1. Rome be as *just* and *gracious* unto me.—Cor. 5, 4. The gods be *good* unto us.—Com. 2, 2. My errand *due* unto my tongue.—Com. 2, 3. I am as strange *unto* your town as to your talk.—Mer. 1, 1. I am *prest* (=French prêt = ready) unto it.

Eleventh group. Varia.

1) *After*: Com. 1, 1. My youngest boy became *inquisitive* after his brother.

2) *Against*: 3R. 2, 1. You have been *factionous* one against the other.

3) *Towards*: P. 5, 2. You have been *noble* towards her.

4) *Through* (cause): An. 4, 1. Hecuba ran *mad* through sorrow.

APPENDIX.

1) Several As., as is apparent from the above illustrations, are used by Sh.—as is now the case—with more than one preposition; as: *free of* and *from*; *sick of*, *with*, *at*, *to*; *strong in* and *at*; *old of*, *with*, and without a preposition; *sure on* and *of*;—*worth*, *worthy*, *unworthy* are construed with *of* and with the simple objective case; *like* with *to* and the objective case;—also *big with* and *in*.

2) Mm. 2, 2. Man...most ignorant of what he's most assured.—Here *of* is left out after assured, either intentionally, since the construction with *of* would be heavy; or unintentionally, the *of* after ignorant misleading Sh.——MW. 4, 2. Pray heaven, it (—the basket) be not *full of knight* again. Here *knight* (i. e. Falstaff) is taken with great effect as a name of material, a substance.—MW. 1, 1. It (the louse) is a familiar beast to man.—This is, like similar already mentioned cases, an instance of unusual structure=a beast familiar to man.

V. THE ADJECTIVE USED PREDICATIVELY.

A.

The A. has in itself no assertive power. The latter is a property of the verb only. If, therefore, an A. is to be used predicatively it can only be done by the intervention of a verb which, bringing the two notions expressed by the subject and the A. together and thus forming a connective link, is called the copula.

By thus using the A. predicatively, the copula asserts, either, that the state or quality implied in the A. is *existing* in the subject;—or, that the subject undergoes a change so as to *come* into that state or quality.

In the first case the verb *to be*, the simplest form of assertion, forms the copula. *To be* is, however, frequently supplied by other verbs which, originally notional verbs, give up their independent existence and become connective verbs, asserting the existence of state or quality, at the same time expressing certain modifications according to their original character.

For the second case the German language *has* a proper assertive word, the verb *werden*; the English language, like many other languages, *has not*. There was indeed such a corresponding verb in Old English, viz. *veortan*, *worthen*; but the word got unfortunately lost, and its want is now supplied in the first instance by “*to become*,” next by notional verbs which approach more or less the signification of the German *werden* and which in this case dwindle down to mere assertive verbs.

Inversely, all such verbs representing *sein* or *werden*, and used in the described sense require an A., and not an adverb. In most instances we may give the sentence such a turn as to bring the copula *to be* into play; e. g. he has grown old—he has grown so as *to be old*.—But: he has grown *rapidly* is different; *rapidly* is an adverb, indicating manner.

In order not to swell this treatise over-much, I shall give the following illustrations from Sh. in a concise form.

1) As. used with *to be* and corresponding verbs.

To be: O. 3, 3. The cry *is direful*.

To stand: Cor. 4, 5. They *stand bald*;—it *stands safe* with us; 4 Ha. 2, 2. *Stand close*.—4 Ha. 2, 2. What *stand'st* thou *idle*?—thou *stand'st sure*.—6 Hc. 4, 5. *Stand* you thus *close*.—6 H. 5, 2. Behold that chair *stand empty*.—Mer. 2, 1. Yourself *stood* as *fair*.—

Mm. 1, 3. Thy head *stands tickle* on thy shoulders.—P. 3, 2. Our lodging *standing bleak* upon the sea.—2 R. 3, 2. Treasons . . . *stand bare*.—TG. 4, 1. *Stand fast*.—WT. 4, 3. Fortune *stand* you *auspicious*.—Once, however, with an adverb: J. 2, 2. They stand so **securely** on their battlements.

To sit: Aw. 1, 1. Evils *sit fit* in him.—4 Hb. 4, 4. The crown *sat troublesome* upon my heart.—4 Hb. 5, 2. These garments *sit* not so *easy* on me.—5 H. 2, 2. Now *sits* the wind *fair*.—6 Hc. 5, 2. Montague, *sit fast*.—J. 4, 1. I will *sit* as *quiet* as a lamb.—M. 2, 4. Our old robes *sit easier*.—3 R. 5, 3. Let me *sit heavy* on thy soul.—T. 3, 1. I *sit lazy*.

To lie: C. 2, 2. Sleep, *lie dull* upon her.—H. 5, 2. I *lay worse*.—4 Ha. 5, 3. Many a nobleman *lies stark stiff*.—4 Hb. 3, 1. *Uneasy lies* the head that wears a crown.—*To lie level*.—Fever *lies heavy*.—JC. 3, 1. O mighty Caesar dost thou *lie so low*!—Army *lies ready*.—MA. 2, 1. A man may *lie* as *quiet* in hell as in a sanctuary.—They *lie low*.—WT. 4, 3. *Lies* he not *bed-rid*?

To hang: M. 5, 2. His title *hangs loose* about him.

To stick: M. 3, 1. Our fears in Banquo *stick deep*.—A. 4, 3. Avarice *sticks deeper*.—Mm. 5, 1. So *deep sticks* sorrow in my penitent heart.

To keep. 5 H. 1, 2. Lewis could not *keep quiet*.—C. 3, 5. *Keeping close*.

To sleep. Aw. 4, 3. I will *sleep as soft*.—Mer. 5, 1. How sweet the moon-light *sleeps* on this bank.

To gape. Mid. 5, 2. Graves *gaping wide*.—3 R. 1, 2. Earth *gape open wide*.

To bend: Mer. 1, 3. I shall *bend low*.—*To remain*: Cor. 1, 1. The belly did *remain idle* and *unactive*.—But also with adverb: T. 3, 6. I hope it *remains* not *unkindly* with your lordship.—*To rest*: JC. 5, 1. Since the affairs of men *rest* still *incertain*.

To live: H. 3, 4. *Live* the *purser* with the other half.—6 Hc. 4, 5. *Living low*.—MA. 2, 1. There *live* we as *merry* as the day is long.—Mm. 2, 4. *Live chaste*.—WT. 5, 3. She *lived peerless*.

To die. JC. 5, 1. Thou couldst not *die* more *honourable*.—MA. 5, 1. How *innocent* she *died*.—*To cost*: O. 5, 2. It will *cost* thee *dear*.—Mid. 3, 2. Sighs of love that *cost* the fresh blood *dear*.—*To serve*: Aw. 2, 2. Will your answer *serve fit* to all questions.—*To step*: 4Ha. 4, 3. He *steps* a little *higher* than his vow.

To seem: M. 2, 1. Nature *seems dead*.—M. 1, 3. He *seems rapt*

withal (= charmed with it).—*To appear*: JC. 4, 3. Though thy faults *appear* as *high* as high Olympus.—AC. 2, 5. *Appear* most *ugly*.—Ay. 5, 2. *Appears* convenient.—8 H. 3, 2. How *sleek* and *wanton* you *appear*.—But with adverb: 4 Hb. 5, 4. Sorrow so *royally* in you *appears*.—*To look*: An. 2, 3. Why does your highness *look* so *pale* and *wan*?—Ay. 2, 3. I *look* *old*.—Cor. 1, 3. The breasts of Hecuba did not *look* *lovelier*.—Com. 4, 4. *Looks* *pale* and *wan*.—8 H. 2, 2. How *sad* the king *looks*.—JC. 1, 2. Caesar *looks* so *sad*.—M. 1, 5. *Look* up *clear*.—Mid. 3, 2. So should a murderer *look*, so *dead* (= *todesfarr*), so *grim*.—P. 3, 2. For *look* how *fresh* she *looks*.—WT. 4, 2. If you had but *looked* *big* and spit on him. — But also frequently with adverb: Ay. 2, 7. What you *look* *merrily*!—Ay. 3, 2. *Looks* he as *freshly*?—MW. 2, 1. When he *looks* so *merrily*.—3 H. 5, 3. Heaven *looks* *sadly* upon him.—3 R. 2, 3. A man that *looks* not *heavily*.—T. 3, 1. You *look* *wearily*.—And adjective and adverb in one breath: Com. 4, 2. *Looked* he or *red* or *pale*? or *sad* or *merrily*?—JC. 2, 1. Good gentlemen *look* *fresh* and *merrily*.—3 R. 3, 3. His grace *looks* *cheerfully* and *smooth*.—*To shine*: Aw. 2, 4. So *pale* did *shine* the moon on Pyramus.—4 Ha. 1, 3. See him *shine* so *brisk*.—6 Hc. 3, 1. Three *fair* *shining* suns.—6 Hc. 4, 8. Sun *shines* *hot*.—WT. 5, 1. The sun *shone* *bright*.—*To show*: Ay. 1, 3. Thou wilt *show* more *bright* and seem more virtuous.—O. 5, 2. This act *shows* *horrible* and *grim*.

To prove: 6 Ha. 1, 2. No prophet will I trust if she *prove* *false*.—6 Hb. 5, 1. If drams *prove* *true*.—LL. 1, 3. None *proves* *excellent*.—Aw. 5, 3. *Fairer* *prove* your honour. — *To sound*: M. 1, 3. You seem to fear things that do *sound* so *fair*. — *To blow*: Com. 4, 1. The wind *blows* *fair* from land.—*To burn*: 8 H. 3, 2. His candle *burns* not *clear*.—3 R. 5, 3. Light *burns* *blue*.—WT. 4, 3. Nor my lusts *burn* *hotter* than my faith.—*To smell*: O. 4, 2. Thou *smell'st* so *sweet*.—C. 5, 4. His celestial breath was *sulphurous* to *smell*.—*To weigh*: AC. 4, 13. How *heavy* *weighs* my lord!—Aw. 3, 4. He does *weigh* too *light*.—And with an adverb: Aw. 3, 5. Her heart *weighs* *sadly*.—*To trot*: Ay. 3, 2. Time *trots* *hard* with a young maid. — *To tower*: J. 2, 2. Too *high* the *glory* towers.—*To walk*: 4 Ha. 2, 1. We *walk* *invisible*.—*To be born*: 8 H. 2, 4. He is *noble* *born*.—JC. 1, 2. I was *born* *free* as Caesar.—3 R. 1, 3. I was *born* so *high*.—Tw. 2, 5. Some are *born* *great*.

2) *To become* and corresponding verbs with *As*.—*To become*:

T. 5, 1. Your affections would *become tender*.—*To grow*: AC. 2, 6. Julius Caesar *grew fat* with feasting.—Ay. 1, 1. The spirit of my father *grows strong* in me.—H. 4, 3. Diseases *desperate grown*.—4 Hb. 4, 1. *Grow stronger*.—6 Hc. 5, 1. *Grow mad*.—JC. 1, 2. Upon what meat doth Caesar feed that he is *grown so great*?—M. 3, 4. He *grows worse and worse*.—Mid. 2, 2. The rude sea *grew civil* at her song.—Ta. 3, 2. His beard *grew thin and hungerly*.—*To wax*: H. 3, 1. Rich things *wax poor* when givers prove unkind.—Com. 1, 1. The seas *waxed calm*.—TG. 3, 1. These hands *waxed pale* for woe.—*To turn*: M. 2, 4. Duncan's horses *turned wild*.—(In Ta. 5, 2. The world *turns round*, round is a preposition used adverbially).—*To get*: JC. 5, 3. *Get higher* on that hill.—*To come*: AC. 2, 5. When good will is showed, though 't *come too short*.—JC. 1, 2. He *came thus sad* away.—P. 4, 4. None does know but you how she *came dead*.—WT. 2, 1. How *came* the posterns *open*?—WT. 5, 1. *Comes* it not something *near*?—*To approach*: M. 3, 3. *Near approaches* the subject of our wrath.—*To draw*: T. 5, 1. *Draw near*.—TC. 2, 3. Greater hulks *draw deep*.—*To return*: C. 3, 5. *Safe return* again.—*To break*: 4 Hb. 1, 1. Contention hath *broke loose*.—*To go*: Aw. 5, 3. The story *goes false*.—Ay. 3, 5. Women would have *gone near*.—H. 4, 3. This man *goes loose*.—TC. 3, 2. Your head shall *go bare* till merit crown it.—J. 1, 1. It must *go wrong*.—O. 4, 1. Othello shall *go mad*.—Mm. 1, 3. Nineteen zodiaks have *gone round*. Here, too, round is a preposition used adverbially.—*To run*: An. 4, 1. Hecuba *ran mad* through sorrow.—8 H. 2, 2. He *ran mad* and died.—Mid. 1, 1. The course of true love never did *run smooth*.—Adj. and adv.: 4 Ha. 3, 1. SilverTrent shall *run . . . fair and evenly*;—and immediately after: And then he *runs straight and even*:—*To fall*: H. 4, 7. It *fall bright*.—8 H. 4, 2. He *fell sick*.—8 H. 4, 2. The dews of heaven *fall thick* in blessings upon her.—MA. 5, 1. Her death *fall heavy* on you.—*To rise*: AC. 2, 3. Whose fortunes shall *rise higher*, Caesar's or mine?—*To arise*: 8 H 3, 2. So much *fairer* shall mine innocence *arise*.—*To spread*: 6 Ha. 1, 1. His arms *spread wider*.—*To swell*: 6 Hc. 4, 8. My sea shall *swell so much the higher* by their ebb.—AC. 2, 7. The *higher Nilus swells* the more it promises.

B.

A certain class of verbs (in the Latin grammar called *verba sentiendi, declarandi* etc.) may be used to denote that a subject thinks or declares a person or a thing to be or to become something,

or that the subject *makes* the person or thing to become something. This *something* may be expressed by a substantive or an adjective. If by an A., the latter is used predicatively. Verbs of this class are said to require a double accusative, if used in the active voice, and a double nominative, if used in the passive voice. [Some of these verbs, e. g. to *turn*, to *swell*, to *spread*, are found above under A; but there they stand without a reference to an object—when they are said to be in the middle voice—requiring, as has been illustrated, an adjective in the nominative case.]

1) The A. placed with verbs denoting *to think* etc. *To think*: Cor. 5, 3. Thinkst thou *it honourable*?—*To hold*: Com. 1, 3. I hold your welcome *dear*.—H. 3, 1. If you hold it *fit*.—6 Hb. 4, 1. The queen held him *dear*.—Ta. Ind. Your doctors hold it *meet*.—O. 3, 3. I hold her *free* (i. e. of guilt).—But also with *for*: 8 H. 4, 1. It is held *for* certain.—*To have* = to hold: Ay. 3, 3. Would you not have me *honest*?—Cor. 4, 6. To have this *true*.—H. 3, 2. I had as *lief* the town-crier spoke my lines.—*To esteem*: Ay. 1, 2. The world esteemed thy father *honourable*.—O. 4, 2. My lord esteems me *honest*.—*To count*: LL. 4, 3. Since her time are colliers counted *bright*.—C. 3, 2. Never let me be counted *serviceable*.—*To grant*: M. 4, 3. I grant him *bloody, avaricious, false*.—*To account*. Ta. 2, 1. The lady was of many accounted *beautiful*.—Cor. 2, 3. A condition accounted *gentle*.—*To confess*: 8 H. 2, 2. The Spaniards must confess the trial *just and noble*.—*To know*: 4 Ha. 2, 3. I know you *wise*.—MW. 3, 3. If you know yourself *clear*.—3 R. 3, 2. I know our state *secure*.—*To note*: T. 3, 1. I have noted thee always *wise*.—*To call*: P. 4, 4. You call my course *unnatural*.—TG. 2, 2. Call her *divine*.—*To warrant*: Ay. 3, 5. I'll warrant him *heart-whole*.—*To prove*: Aw. 5, 2. This proves me *base*.—*To approve*: C. 5, 5. Which must approve thee *honest*.—*To wish*: Cor. 3, 2. Did you wish me *milder*?—J. 4, 2. To wish him *dead*.—8 H. 2, 1. The Commons wish him ten fathoms *deep*.—*To repute*: Mer. 1, 1. These that are reputed *wise*.—*To receive*: TG. 5, 4. I do receive thee *honest*.—*To suppose*: An. 5, 2. They suppose me *mad*.—*To show*: TG. 1, 2. His little speaking shows his love but *small*.—*To see*: C. 5, 5. We saw him *dead*.—8 H. 5, 2. See him *safe* in the Tower.—MW. 1, 1. You are afraid it you see the bear *loose*.—*To find*: AC. 1, 3. If you find him *sad*.—8 H. 2, 1. Is he found *guilty*?—*To behold*: An. 1, 2. These are their bethren whom you

Goths heheld *alive* and *dead*.—*To perceive*: JC. 1, 1. When you perceive them *thick*.—*To feel*: H. 3, 1. He feels himself *distracted*.—

2) The A. used with verbs denoting *to make* etc. *To make*: AC. 3, 3. Go make thee *ready*.—Ay. 1, 2. Those (i. e. women) that she (i. e. Fortune) makes *honest*, she makes very *ill-favouredly*. (Note the adverb!) *To set*: An. 1, 2. We set our prisoners *free*.—*To strike*: 5 H. 1, 2. I'll strike the Dauphin *blind*.—*To sweep*: 6 Hb. 4, 7. I'll sweep the court *clean*.—*To starve*: P. 1, 4. Hunger starved them half *dead*.—*To seat*: JC. 1, 2. Let Caesar seat him *sure*.—*To stop*: An. 5, 2. Stop *close* their mouths.—*To turn*: MW. 2, 1. I would turn her *loose* to him.—*To let*: LL. 3, 1. You will let me *loose*.—*To open*: H. 4, 5. To his good friends thus *wide* I'll ope my arm.—*To pinch*: Com. 2, 2. They will pinch us *black* and *blue*.—*To paint*: Ti. 5, 1. Thou canst not paint a man so *bad* as is thyself.—*To mark*: 4 Ha. 3, 1. These signs have marked me *extraordinary*.—*To kiss*: AC. 4, 8. Kiss the honoured gashes *whole*.—*To lay*: 6 Hb. 3, 2. You have laid *fair* the bed?—*To lead*: AC. 3, 6. You were *wrong* led.—*To lift*: 4 Ha. 1, 3. I'll lift Mortimer as *high* in the air as the king.—*To leave*: 6 Hb. 4, 10. If I do not leave you all as *dead* as a dornail.—*To keep*: An. 1, 2. I'll keep the door *safe*.—*To heat*: 8 H. 1, 1. Heat not the furnace of your foe so *hot* that it do singe yourself.—*To inlay*: Mer. 5, 1. The floor of heaven is *thick* inlaid with patines of bright gold.—*To fix*: O. 5, 1. Fix most *firm* thy resolution.—*To build*: H. 5, 1. Who is it that builds *stronger* than the mason?—(Here an object of building must be supplied).—*Break*: M. 2, 3. Murder has broke *ope* the Lord's anointed temple.—*Breathe*: An. 3, 1. With our sighs we'll breathe the welkin *dim*.—*Blow*: LL. 5, 2. These summer-flies have blown me *full*.—*Beat*: Mistress Ford is beaten *black* and *blue*.—*Bring*: Ti. 4, 2. Your honest lord brought *low*.—*Daub*: 3 R. 3, 5. So *smooth* he daubed his vice with shows of virtue.—*Die*: T. 2, 1. Our garments *new* dyed.—*Draw*: Ay. 4, 3. A lioness with udders all drawn *dry*.—*Damn*: M. 5, 3. The devil damn thee *black*.—*Bear*: SH. 3, 2. And (man) bears his blushing honours *thick* upon him.—*Fool*: Tw. 2, 4. We will fool him *black* and *blue*.—*Gaze*: LL. 4, 3. A lover's eyes will gaze an eagle *blind*.—*Fan*: M. 1, 2. The Norweyan banners fan our people *cold*.—*Fill*: M. 3, 4. Give me some wine; fill *full*. (Object = the glass).—*Feed*: Mer. 1, 3. I will feed *fat* the ancient grudge.—*Hold*: C. 2, 1. The heavens hold *firm* the walls of thy honour.—*Have*: 6Hb. 3, 1. I

would have him *dead*.—*Procure*: Ta. Ind. Procure me music *ready*.—*Rest* = keep: AC. 1, 1. (God) rest you *happy*.—*Rear* = raise: AC. 2, 1. But let us rear the *higher* our opinion.—*Talk*: C. 3, 4. Talk thy tongue *weary*.—*Watch*: MW. 3, 3. I'll watch him *tame*.—*Wipe*: 4 Hb. 4, 1. He will wipe his tables *clean*.—*Wash*: MA. 4, 1. The wide sea hath drops too few to wash her *clean* again.—*Write*: H. 5, 2. I wrote it (= the commission) *fair*.—*Weep*: M. 4, 3. Let us weep our sad bosoms *empty*.

C.

There are many cases of As. being placed along with a verb without being employed predicatively. Frequently such As. are adverbs in the adjectival form, since some As. refuse, either altogether, or in certain locutions, to take the adverbial termination; or they are real As. occurring in elliptical expressions where the substantive is omitted for the sake of brevity.

1) *Hard*. 4 Ha. 1, 3. The archbishop *bears hard* his brother's death.—Mm. 4, 3. I have been *drinking hard* all night.—C. 3, 1. Many of us can *gripe* as *hard* as Cassibelan.—JC. 1, 2. I fawn on men and *hug* them *hard*.—WT. 2, 1. You *kiss* me *hard*.—TG. 1, 1. It shall *go hard*.—6 Hc. 2, 6. The world *goes hard*.—6 Hc. 5, 1. The *harder* matched the greater victory.—T. 3, 1. *Work* not so *hard*.—8 H. 3, 2. He *strikes* his breast *hard* = violently.—*Loud*: 4 Hb. 1, 2. You must *speak louder*.—Mer. 2, 4. Thou but offend'st thy lungs to *speak* so *loud*.—AC. 3, 4. *Crying* out as *loud*.—Mid. 5, 2. The owl *screeching loud*.—P. 5, 1. I *thank* the holy gods as *loud* as thunder.—Ta. 3, 2. He *swore* so *loud*.—*Low*: 4 Hb. 4, 4. *Speak low*.—4 Hb. 2, 2. Those that would *speak low* and tardily. (NB. The adjective form in *low*, and adverb in tardily).—*Swift*: TC. 2, 3. Light boats *sail swift*.—6 Ha. 1, 1. Another would *fly swift*.—*Quick*: T. 5, 1. Such discourses shall make it (= night) *go quick* away.—*Wild*: 8 H. 1, 4. If I chance to *talk* little *wild*, forgive me.—*Dear*: Ta. 2, 1. Thou canst not *love* so *dear* as I. (*Dearly* is also used: Dearly beloved brethren. Common Prayer).—*Strong*: JC. 4, 3. I am *armed* so *strong* in honesty.—*Fierce*: 6 Ha. 1, 1. The midday sun, *fierce bent* against their faces.—*Sharp*: TC. 2, 2. You *bite* so *sharp* at reasons.—*New*: 6 Hc. 5, 1. The head *new cut off*.—*Right*: 8 H. 3, 2. I know a way, if it *take right*, (= anſchlägt) will bring me off (= set me free) again.—*Safe*: M. 5, 7.

I would the friends were *safe arrived*.—C. 3, 5. *Safe* may'st thou *wander*.—*Near*: 4 Hb. 4, 4. Lest rest and lying still might make them *look too near* unto my state.—JC. 3, 1. Mine is a suit that *touches Caesar nearer*.—*Plain*: MA. 2, 3, He was wont to *speak plain*.—*Wide* (Occurring once, curious): M.A. 4, 1. That he does *speak so wide* (= so far from the purpose).—*Broad*: Ti. 3, 4. Who can *speak broader* than he? (= *prahlerisch*, big words). *Slow*: TC. 3, 1. Thou *strikest as slow* as another.—*Fair*: 6 Hc. 1, 1. I'll *entreat them fair* (in a fair manner).—4 Ha. 2, 4. You *fought fair*.—An. 5, 2. *Speak him fair* (of frequent occurrence, = to speak fair, kind words to a person). Com. 4, 4. They *speak us fair*.—*False*: T. 5, 1. You *play me false*.

2) Real Adjectives (substantivated or not): AC. 2, 3. He hath *spoken true* (= true words, *verum*).—Ay. 2, 4. Thou *speakest wiser* than thou art aware of (= Thy words are wiser.) Sh. takes the words also adverbially: J. 4, 3. Whose tongue soe'er speaks *false*, not *truly* speaks).—MW. 1, 1. Anne Page *speaks small* = in a small voice = *Discant*. C. 3, 2. Say and *speak thick* = words in thick succession, *sprudelnd*.—Aw. 5, 3. Your reputation *aims too short* for my daughter = takes too short an aim.—Com. 4, 2. And *true* he *swore*.—T. 3, 3. I'll *seek him deeper* = in a greater depth.—Item: Ti. 3, 4. One may *reach deeper* (i. e. in the purse). 4 Ha. 2, 3. They call *drinking deep* dying scarlet.—AC. 1, 5. Why do you *send so thick*? (= messengers in thick succession).—TC. 3, 2. She *fetches her breath so short* as a new-ta'en sparrow (= so short a breath).—3 R. 1, 2. Earth, *eat him quick* (*quick* is A., apposition to *him* = bei lebendigem Leibe.)—Similar: 4 Ha. 3, 1. I have *sent him bootless home*.—J. 1, 1. *Fair fall* the bones that took the pain for me = *Fair* (subst. neuter) *befal* the bones.—TC. 3, 2. Expectation *whirls me round* (= in a round; now adverbial).

3) *To buy, sell... dear... is: at a dear... price*. Com. 4, 1. You shall *buy the sport as dear*.—P. 4, 6. His diseases have been *sold dearer* than physics.—(We have also: you are *dearly* bought. Bible).—Tw. 4, 3. I shall *pay dear*.

In: *To plead guilty, cry guilty, make bold*, the reflective pronoun may be understood: 8 H. 2, 1, The Duke *pleaded still not guilty*.—8 H. 3, 2. You *make bold* (= make yourself bold, take the boldness).—8 H. 3, 2. If you can *cry guilty*.—Mid. 1, 2. It will do any man's heart *good* to hear me. — In sentences

like this *good* is a neuter subst., singular.—WT. 3, 3. I'll not *be long* before I call upon thee.—Here, and in similar sentences, *long* is an adverb of time.

VI. COMPOUND ADJECTIVES.

In forming compound As., the English language has—as languages generally have—a most efficient means not only to express in the concisest way possible an infinite variety of modifications of the A., but also to create new As., the essence of which could otherwise only be rendered by long and weary circumlocution.

There is scarcely a limit as to the formation of compound As. Every author of genius, besides making a discreet choice of those as are current, coins new ones. Compound As. are more frequently met with in poetry than in prose, and in Sh. perhaps more frequently than in any other English writer. I have extracted 750 examples of this kind from Sh. I shall, however, content myself with stating the types and giving, for brevity's sake, merely the compound As. with their substantives, not writing the examples in full.

We may distinguish in ten Classes ten different types of comp. As.

First Class. Type: tender-bodied.

Cor. 1, 3. When he was but tender-bodied.

Process of formation: An A. is placed before a noun; the participial termination *ed* is added to the noun, by means of which the noun is transformed into an A., *ed* having the power to express: provided with, endowed with; a hyphen is put between the two component words.

The As. thus formed have, therefore, more or less a passive sense, like the second participle; they are in most cases used attributively. Analysis: He is tender-bodied = he is provided with a tender body.

When collecting the illustrations from Sh., I was struck with the circumstance that the nouns thus transformed into As., refer for the most part to man, his soul and body, his parts and qualities; sometimes to gods and beasts, rarely to inanimate things.

Examples, arranged according to the sources whence the nouns to be transformed into As. are taken:

A. Life and body: LL. 2, 1. *Short-lived* wits.—LL. 4, 1. *Short-lived* pride.—Ta. 4, 3. *loose-bodied* gown; (body here the body of a gown).

B. Parts etc. of the body: *Blood*: 4 Hb. 4, 3. *Sober-blooded*

boy.—J. 3, 1. *Cold-blooded* slave.—L. 2, 4. *Hot-blooded* France.—MW. 5, 5. *Hot-blooded* gods.—*Heart*: AC. 3, 11. *Cold-hearted* person.—An. 3, 1. *Faint-hearted* boy.—An. 4, 2. *Shallow-hearted* boys.—C. 5, 3. *Full-hearted* enemy.—4 Ha. 2, 2. *Strong-hearted* villains.—4 Hb. 2, 4. A *truer-hearted* man. (Mark the comparative!) 6 Hc. 5, 1. *Proud-hearted* Warwick.—8 H. 3, 2. *Weak-hearted* enemies.—L. 1, 1. Those *empty-hearted*.—L. 1, 4. *Honest-hearted* fellow.—M. 4, 2. *Pale-hearted* fear.—Mid. 2, 2. *Hard-hearted* adamant.—3 R. 4, 4. *Hollow-hearted* friends.—TG. 2, 3. *Cruel-hearted* cur.—*Head*: Cor. 2, 3. *Many-headed* multitude. (NB.=provided with *many* heads, plural subst.).—H. 1, 4. *Heavy-headed* revel.—4 Ha. 2, 3. *Mad-headed* ape.—4 Hb. 2, 4. *Bare-headed* captains.—JC. 1, 2. *Sleek-headed* men.—Mid. 2, 2. *Hoary-headed* frosts.—MW. 4, 4. *Idle-headed* eld.—T. 4, 1. *Waspish-headed* son.

Pate: Ay. 3, 2. *Crook-pated* ram.—4 Ha. 2, 4. *Knotty-pated* fool.—Mm. 5, 1. *Bald-pated* rascal.

Brain: 5 H. 3, 7. *Fat-brained* followers.—3 R. 4, 4. *Dull-brained* Buckingham.—Ta. 3, 2. *Mad-brained* bridegroom.

Front: AC. 1, 5. *Broad-fronted* Caesar.

Eye: C. 1, 2. Me, *evil-eyed*.—4 Ha. 2, 3. *Thick-eyed* musing. 5 H. 1, 2. *Sad-eyed* justice.—L. 2, 1. *Dark-eyed* night.—Mer. 3, 2. *Green-eyed* jealous monster.—P. 1, 2. *Dull-eyed* melancholy.—R. 2, 3. *Grey-eyed* morn.—T. 2, 1. *Open-eyed* conspiracy.—T. 4, 1. *Sour-eyed* disdain.

Brow: Mid. 3, 2. *Black-browed* night.

Look: Mid. 5, 1. *Grim-looking* night.—2 R. 2, 4. *Lean-looking* prophets.

Face: An. 5, 3. *Sad-faced* men. 4 Ha. 1, 3. *Pale-faced* moon.—4 Ha. 1, 3. *Half-faced* fellow.—4 Hb. 1, 3. *Bloody-faced* theme.—J. 2, 1. *Old-faced* walls.—LL. 5, 2. *Smooth-faced* wooers.—M. 3, 1. *Bare-faced* power.—Mid. 1, 2. *Sweet-faced* man.—3 R. 1, 2. *Black-faced* Clifford.—3 R. 3, 7. *Foul-faced* reproach.—WT. 4, 2. *Good-faced* sir.

Visage: J. 5, 2. *Pale visaged* maiden.—LL. 2, 1. *Humble-visaged* suitors.—3 R. 1, 1. *Grim-visaged* war.

Favour (= face): Ay. 3, 3. Thou *hard-favoured*.—MW. 1, 1. *Ill-favoured* things.—MW. 2, 2. *Well-favoured* wife.

Lip: An. 4, 2. *Thick-lipped* slave.

Mouth: An. 1, 3. *Foul-mouthed* knave.—Ay. 3, 2. *Narrow mouthed* bottle.—5 H. 5. Chorus. *Deep-mouthed* sea.—8 H. 2, 4. *You humble-mouthed*.

Tongue: AC. 1, 1. *Shrill-tongued* Fulvia.—AC. 3, 3. Is she *shrill-tongued* or low (low = *low-tongued*).—6 Hc. 2, 2. *Long-tongued* Warwick.—WT. 2, 3. *Lewd-tongued* wife.

Voice: AC. 3, 3. She is *low-voiced*.—2 R. 5, 3. *Shrill-voiced*.

Tooth: L. 2, 4. *Sharp-toothed* unkindness.

Beard: 4 Ha. 2, 4. *White-bearded* Satan.

Gorge: L. 4, 6 *Shrill-gorged* lark.

Bone: An. 4, 2. *Big-boned* men.—6 Ha. 1, 2. *Raw-boned* rascals.

Rib: J. 5, 2. *Bare-ribbed* death.—TC. 1, 3. *Strong-ribbed* bark.

Belly: 8 H. 4, 1. *Great-bellied* women.—Mid. 2, 2. *Big-bellied* sails.

Womb: L. 1, 1. She grew *nound-wombed*.

Stomach: 2 R. 1, 1. They are *high-stomached*.

Wind: 4 Hb. 2, 2. *Short-winded* breath.

Liver: L. 4, 2. *Meek-liver'd* man.—3 R. 4, 4. *White-liver'd* runagate.

Kidney: 4 Ha. 2, 2. *Fat kidney'd* rascal.

Limb: 4 Hb. 3, 2. *Good-limbed* fellow.

Joint: LL. 1, 2. *Strong-jointed* Samson.

Arm: TC. 2, 3. *Short-armed* ignorance.

Hand: LL. 5, 2. *White-handed* Mistress.—M. 1, 7. *Even-handed* justice.—Mid. 5, 1. *Hard-handed* men.—Ti. 4, 2. *Large-handed* robbers.

Foot: 4 Ha. 4, 1. *Nimble-footed* prince.—Mid. 3, 2. *Ilasty-footed* time.—R. 3, 2. *Piery-footed* steeds.

Size: TC. 3, 3. *Great-sized* monster.

Gait: LL. 3, 1. *Slow-gaited* ass.—2 R. 3, 2. *Slow-gaited* ass.

Pace: Tw. 2, 4. *Giddy-paced* times.

Nature: Ti. 5, 1. *Honest-natured* friends.

Leg: 4 Hb. 5, 1. *Short-legged* boys.—Mid. 3, 2. *Long-legged* spinners.

Hip: Mid. 4, 1. *Red-hipped* bee.

Wing: AC. 4, 13. *Short-winged* Mercury.—C. 3, 3. *Full-winged* eagle.—6 Ha. 2, 5. *Swift-winged* feet.—Ta. 2, 1. *Slow-winged* turtle.

Shape: R. 5, 1. *Ill-shaped* fishes.

C. *Soul and mind*.

Mind: An. 1, 2. *Noble-minded* Titus.—Ay. 5, 4. *Motley-minded* gentleman.—6 Hc. 3, 6. *Bloody-minded* queen.—L. 5, 3. *The tender-minded* (substantivated).—Ta. 2, 1. *She proud-minded*.

Spirit: 4 Ha. 2, 3. *Frosty-spirited* rogue.—JC. 4, 1. *Barren-spirited* fellow.—Mid. 2, 1. *Pleasant-spirited* lady.

Wit: An. 4, 4. *High-witted* Tamora. 4 Ha. 1, 2. *Flat-witted*.—6 Ha. 1, 1. *Subtle-witted* French.—6 Hb. 3, 2. *Blunt-witted* lord.—Ta. 5, 2. *Quick-witted* fools.—Ta. 5, 2. *Hasty-witted* body.—TC. 2, 1. *Sodden-witted* lord.

Grace: 5 R. 5, 2. *Well-graced* actor.

Vice: Ti. 4, 3. *High-versed* city.

D. Belonging to man, animals etc.

Wife: AC. 1, 2. A *loose-wived* man.

Crown: Cor. 1, 1. *Kingly-crowned* head.

Garter: Tw. 3, 3. He is *cross-gartered*.

Apparel: Ta. 3, 2. *Mean-apparelled*.

Harness: 4 Ha. 3, 1. *Heavenly-harnessed* team.

Sheath: 4 Ha. 1, 1. *Ill-sheathed* knife.

Battle (= line of battle): AC. 3, 4. *High-battled* Caesar.

Plot: An. 2, 3. *Fatal-plotted* scroll.

Bottom: 4 Ha. 3, 1. *Gaudy-botomed* Severn.

Gate: 5 H. 4, Chorus. *Tardy-gated* night.

Edge: 6 Ha. 1, 2. *Keen-edged* sword.

Skirt: L. 1, 1. *Wide-skirted* meads.

Bait: MW. 2, 1. *Fine-baited* delay.

Point: 3 R. 1, 2. *Sharp-pointed* sword.

Colour: T. 4, 1. *Many-coloured* messenger.

Grass: T. 3, 1. *Short-grassed* green.

Corner: Ti. 5, 1. *Black-cornered* night.

Second Class. Type: lion-hearted.

The process of formation differs from that in the preceding class in the first or determinative part of the Comp. A. being a noun instead of an A. The relation between the two component parts is resemblance. Analysis: lion-hearted = provided with a heart like a lion's, or resembling that of a lion;—sometimes, as in *watter-walled*, the sense is: the noun implied in the primitive word (= wall) consists of what the determinative word (water) expresses. Examples:

Eye: R. 3, 1. *Fire-eyed* fury.—*Onion-eyed*.

Ear: 5 H. 2, 1. *Prick-eared* cur.—*Flap-eared*.

Head: 5 H. 1, 1. *Hydra-headed* wilfulness. -- *Beetle-headed*.
Face: 6 Hc. 4, 8. *Shame-faced* Henry. -- *Cream-faced*. -- (In Ti. 1, 1. *Glass-faced* flatterer, the analysis is: with a face made (arranged) before the glass).

Mouth: WT. 2, 2. *Honey-mouthed*. -- *Venom-mouthed*.

Tongue: M. 1, 7. *Trumpet-tongued* angels.

Liver: H. 2, 2. *Pigeon-livered*. -- M. 5, 3. Thou *milk- and white-livered, lily-livered* boy.

Pate: H. 3, 2. *Periwig-pated* fellow.

Brain: 4 Ha. 2, 4. Thou *clay-brained* guts.

Nose: 4 Hb. 4, 3. *Hook-nosed* fellow.

Sight: LL. 4, 3. *Eagle-sighted* eye.

Hair: M. 4, 2. *Shag-haired* villain. (May pass into the 1st Class. Shag = shaggy.)

Lip: O. 4, 2. *Rose-lipped* cherubim.

Back: 3 R. 4, 4. *Hunch-backed* toad.

Breast: Tw. 5, 1. *Marble-breasted* tyrant.

Pace: TC. 5, 5. *Snail-paced* Ajax.

Colour: An. 2, 3. *Raven-coloured* love.

Feather: R. 3, 2. *Death-feathered* raven.

Lap: Mid. 4, 1. *Dew-lapp'd* hounds.

Wit: TC. 2, 1. *Beef-witted* lord.

Cap: T. 4, 1. The *cloud-capp'd* towers.

Wing: 4 Ha. 3, 1. *Clip-winged* griffin.

Wall: J. 2, 1. England hedged in with the main, that *water-walled* bulwark. -- 2 R. 3, 4. Our *sea-walled* garden (= England provided with a wall of or consisting of sea.

Third Class. Type: four legged.

Formation differs from the preceding classes in the first or determinative word being a numeral which is used adjectively; AC. 3, 11. I will be *treble-sinewed*, [*treble*] *hearted*, [*treble*] *breasted*.

AC. 4, 6. The *three-nooked* world. -- AC. 4, 10. *Triple-turned* whore. -- 1 Ha. 2, 1. *Two-legged* creature. -- TC. 5, 8. *Double-henned* sparrow. -- L. 3, 2. *Four-inched* bridges. -- Mer. 1, 1. *Two-headed* Janus. -- TC. 1, 1. Priam's *six-gated* city.

Fourth Class. Type: Heart-breaking.

Formation: The object of the participle present of an objective verb forms the first or determinative part; Examples:

AC. 1, 2. It is *heart-breaking*.—AC. 2, 1. *Ill-uttering* throats.—An. 2, 3. *Counsel-keeping* cave (= verschwiegen): An. 2, 4. *Blood-drinking* pit.—Cor. 4, 1. *Heart-hardening* spectacles.—H. 3, 4. *Heaven-kissing* hill.—H. 4, 5. *Life-rendering* pelican.—4 Ha. 3, 1. *Mouth-filling* oath.—5 H. 4, 6. *Honour-owing* wound. 6 H. 4, 2. *Air-braving* towers.—6 Hb. 3, 1. *Heart-offending* groans, *blood-consuming* sigh; *blood-drinking* sight.—6 Hc. 4, 4. *Blood-sucking* sighs. J. 1, 1. *Honour-giving* hand.—J. 2, 1. *Heaven-moving* pearls (= tears). J. 2, 1. *Sin-conceiving* womb.—L. 3, 2. *All-shaking* thunder.—L. 4, 6. *Side-piercing* sighs.—L. 2, 1. *Ear-kissing* arguments.—LL. 2, 1. *All-telling* fame.—LL. 2, 1. *Mirth-moving* jest. M. 4, 3. *King-becoming* graces.—Mer. 3, 2. *Merchant-marring* rocks.—Mid. 3, 2. *Death-counterfeiting* sleep.—Mm. 5, 1. *Sheep-biting* face.—O. 1, 1. *Knee-crooking* knave.—O. 3, 3. *Spirit-stirring* drum, *ear-piercing* fife.—R. 1, 1. *All-cheering* sun.—R. 1, 1. *Saint-seducing* gold.—R. 1, 2. *Earth-treading* stars.—R. 2, 6. *Love-devouring* death.—R. 3, 2. *Love-performing* night.—R. 3, 4. *Ill-devining* soul.—2 R. 5, 5. The *all-hating* world.—3 R. 2, 1. *All-seeing* heaven.—3 R. 3, 1. The general *all-ending* day (= jüngster Tag).—3 R. 4, 1. *Ill-dispersing* wind.—3 R. 4, 2. *Tear-falling* pity (to fall here transitive = to drop.)—TG. 1, 1. *Home-keeping* youths.—TG. 3, 1. *Silver-shedding* tears.—TG. 4, 4. *Sun-expelling* mask.—Tw. 1, 1. *Eye-offending* brine.—WT. 3, 1. *Ear deafening* voice.

Fifth Class. Type: noble-looking; new-fallen.

Formation: The primitive word is a participle present or past; the determinative word is an Adjective which, however, in many cases has the signification of an adverb. Very often some of those verbs which require a predicative A. (see p. 39 seqq.) are found furnishing a participle present for this class. Some As., as *new*, *true*, seem to have the tendency to be oftener employed than others.—Frequently also the participle past is found as forming the primitive word. Examples:

New: An. 1, 2. *New-made* empress.—An. 3, 2. *New-married* ladies.—An. 2, 2. *New-transformed* limbs;—and many times more, generally found with the -second participle.—**True:** An. 1, 2. *True-betrothed* love.—An. 2, 4. *True divining* heart.—4 Ha. 1, 2. *True-bred* cowards etc.—**Bare:** J. 4, 3. *Bare-picked* bone.—L. 5, 3. *Bare-gnawn* name.—**Clean:** LL. 5, 2. *Clean-timbered* Hector (= ebenmäßig gebaut).—**Big:** An. 3, 1. *Big-swoll'n* face.—**Cold:** Ti. 2, 2. *Cold-moving* nods.—**Dear:** Mer. 3, 2. You are *dear-bought*.—**Deep:** 3 R. 4, 2. *Deep-resolving* Buckingham.—**Deadly:** An. 2, 3. *Deadly-standing* eye (= todessichtend).—**Dire:** TG. 3, 2. *Dire-lamenting* elegies.—**Elvish:** 3 R. 1, 3. *Elvish-marked* hog.—**Easy:** 4 Hb. 2, 1. *Easy-going* spirit.—**False:** 4 Hb. 4, 1. *False-darned* cause.—**Fearful:** TG. 4, 2. *Fearful-hanging* rock.—**Firm:** M. 2, 1. *Firm-set* earth.—**Full:** AC. 3, 7. *Full-manned* shipping.—

Foul: MA. 4. 1. *Foul-tainted* flesh.—*Great*: 6 Hc. 5, 5. *Great-grown* traitor.—*Gentle*: 3 R. 1, 3. *Gentle-sleeping* peace.—*Gallant*: 3 R. 1, 4. *Gallant-springing* Plantagenet = flüchtig aufblühend.—*Hard*: 8 H. 3, 2, *Hard-ruled* king (= der sich schwer leiten läßt.)—*High* (very often): An. 4, 5. *High-resolved* men.—Aw. *High-repented* blames.—*High-blown* pride.—*High-sighted* tyranny.—*High-reaching* Buckingham.—*High-wrought* flood, etc. etc.—*Just*: J. 2, 2. *Just-borne* arms (justly borne).—*Late*: 6 Ha. 2, 5. *Late-betrayed* Roan.—*Lazy*: R. 2, 2. *Lazy-pacing* clouds.—*Low*: WT. 4, 3. *Low-born* lass.—*Mortal*: 3 R. 5, 3. *Mortal-staring* war.—*Nice*: An. 2, 3. *Nice-preserved* honesty.—*Odd*: TG. 2, 7. *Odd-conceited* true-love knots.—*Precious*: R. 2, 3. *Precious-juiced* flowers.—*Quick*: 4 Ha. 1, 3. *Quick-conceiving* discontents.—*Right*: 2 R. 1, 1. My *right-drawn* sword.—*Rude*: An. 2, 4. *Rude-growing* briars.—*Sad*: An. 2, 3. Dido's *sad-attending* ear.—*Sick*: J. 4, 3. *Sick-fallen* beast.—*Still*: T. 3, 3. *Still-closing* waters.—*Still-born* hopes = todtgeborne.—*Strange*: 4 Hb. 4, 4. *Strang-achieved* gold = erworbenes Gold, das Anderen gehört.—*Strong*: 6 Ha. 2, 3. *Strong-knit* limbs.—*Thick*: M. 5, 3. *Thick-coming* fancies.—*White*: An. 4, 2. *White-lined* walls.—White-upturned eye.—*Wolfish*: R. 3, 2. *Wolfish-ravening* lamb.—Comparative: *Latter*: Com. 1, 1. The *latter-born*.—*Deeper*: J. 4, 3. More *deep-damned*.—Superlative: *Highest*: An. 2, 1. The *highest-peering* hills.—*Eldest*: L. 1, 1. *Eldest-born*.—*Youngest*: L. 2, 4. Our *youngest-born*.—*Fairest*: 3 R. 5, 3. *Fairest-boding* dreams. Peculiar: TC. My *half-supped* sword = das sich halb satt geessen, half-satisfied.

Sixth Class. Type: ever-living; well-reputed.

Formation: The primitive word is a participle present or past, the determinative word is an adverb. Such adverbs are:

All=quite: AC. 3, 10. *All-disgraced* friend.—*Down*: 4 Ha. 1, 3. *Down-trod* Mortimer.—*Ever*: An. 3, 1. *Ever-burning* hell.—*Fore*: LL. 1, 1. *Fore-vouched* affection.—*Ill*: AC. 2, 6. *Ill-rooted* plants. 6 Hb. 1, 2. *Ill-nurtured* Eleanor = ill-natured.—*Long*: 4 Ha. 3, 2. *Long-grown* wounds.—LL. 4, 3. *Long-during* action; here *during* is a verb, = lasting.—*Madly*: Tw. 5, 1. *Madly-used* Malvolio.—*Much*: J. 4, 2. My *much-troubled* breast.—*Never*: Cor. 5, 1. *Never-needed* help.—*Never-touched* vestal.—*Never-withering* bank of flowers.—*Over*: Mid. 2, 2. A bank *over-canopied*.—*Over-scuted* huswives = whipped-through wives.—*Scarce*: AC. 1, 1. *Scarce-bearded* Caesar (may be either *scarcely* bearded, or perhaps with a *scarce* = thin beard). 6 Ha. 4, 3. *Scarce-old* conqueror.—*Seld=seldom*: Cor. 1, 1. *Seld-shown* flamens.—*Soon*: R. 5, 1. Poison, a *soon-speeding* gear.—*Strangely*: M. 4, 3. *Strangely-visited* people.—*Sur* = over: 5 H. 3, 4. *Sur-reined* jades = horses over-worked in the reins.—*Timely*: 6 Hb. 3, 2. A *timely-parted* ghost.—*Well* (frequently): An. 2, 3. *Well-tuned* horns.—*Well-won* thrift.—*Well-accomplished* youth.—*Well-foughten*

field.—*Well-ordered* nation.—*Well-deserving* friend etc.—Superlative: *Best*: Mer. 2, 1. *Best-regarded* virgins.—Numeral adverbs: *Twice*: J. J. 3, 3. A *twice-told* tale.—*Thrice*: An. 5, 2. *Thrice-valiant* son.—*Thrice-puissant*.—*Thrice-driven* bed of down = softest bed.—*Triple*: AC. 4, 10. *Triple-turned* whore.

Seventh-Class. Type: church-going, worm-eaten.

Formation and Analysis: The primitive word is a participle present or past, the determinative word a noun which stands to the former in the relation of an adverbial phrase: church-going = going to church; in the case of the second participle being used, there is generally a passive sense, the active agent being expressed by the first or determinative word, as: worm-eaten = eaten by worms. The following examples are arranged according to the prepositions which express the relation between the two component parts if an analysis be made.

By: (the preposition which in most cases must be understood) *Mouth-made* vows.—*Lust-wearied* Anthony.—*All-honoured* Brutus.—*War-marked* footmen.—*Love-shaked*.—*Wonder-wounded* hearers.—*Shard-borne* beetle;—and many more.

With: *Blood-stained* hole.—*We news-crammed*.—*Promise-crammed*, etc.

In: *Sorrow-wreathen* knot.—*Forest-born* boy.—*Sky-planted* thunderer.—*Peace-parted* souls.—*Part-created* cost = in part, zum Theil, or partly.—*Hedge-born* swain.—*Belly-pinched* wolf.—*Birth-strangled* babe.—*Custom-shrunk* = short of customers.—*Night-walking* herald.—*Beauty-waning* widow.—*Fire-robed* Apollo.

Into: 5 H. 3, 4. That *nook shotten* isle of Albion.—*Heart-struck* injuries.

For: 2 R. 5, 1. Caesar's *ill-erected* tower = erected for ill.

Of: *Fool-born* jest.—*Hag-born* whelp.

Like: *Wind-changing* Warwick.—*Furnace-burning* heart.—*Mortal-breathing* saint = image of a saint breathing like a mortal being.

To, or by: *Wrong-incensed* peers.

Of or in: *Heaven-bred* poetry.

On or in: *Pole-clipt* vineyard.

Peculiar formations: T. 4, 1. *Lass-lorn* bachelor = left, abandoned by his lass.—M. 3, 4. *Air-drawn* dagger = dagger drawn or painted by air.—WT. 2, 3. Thou art *woman-tired* = ruled, led by a woman.—Ti. 2, 2. *Feast-won, fast-lost* = won in feasting, lost in fasting.—L. 3, 1. *Cub-drawn* bear = ausgefogen von den Jungen.

Eighth Class. Type: Unlooked-for.

The Compound As. of this class are not numerous in Sh.; they consist of participles past and the preposition required by the verb.

Cor. 2, 3. Bestow your *sued-for* tongues.—4 Ha. 3, 2. Your *unthought-of* Harry.—L. 3, 3. *Pent-up* guilt.—T. 3, 3. The elements may as well... with *bemocked-at* stabs kill the still-closing waters.—WT. 4, 3. The *unthought-on* accident.

Ninth Class. Type: Ever-to-be-honoured.

The As. of this Class are phrases consisting of several words the last of which (the primitive word) is a participle present or past; the words are connected by the hyphen. In a few cases there is no verb in the phrase, but a compound subst. or adverb used adjectively.

A. Participial phrases: AC. 3, 1. The *never-yet-beaten* horse of Parthia. (Horse = cavalry). — An. 2, 4. Some *never-heard-of* torturing pain. — Com. 1, 1. The *always-wind-obeying* deep. — 4 Ha. 2, 1. *Mustachio-purple-hued* maltworms = drunkards whose beard is red with drinking. — L. 1, 4. *Not-to-be-endured* riots. — 2 R. 1, 1. A jewel in a *ten-times-barred-up* chest. — 2 R. 3, 4. Cut off the head of *too-fast-growing* sprays. — TC. 1, 3. Such *to-be-pitied* seeming. — TC. 5, 2. A knot *five-finger-tied*. — Ti. 2, 2. *Long-since-due* debts. — Tw. 5, 1. His false cunning grew a *twenty-years-removed* thing.

B. Other compound phrases used adjectively: Mid. 4, 1. The *far-off* mountain. — O. 1, 3. *Hair-breadth* 'scapes. — 4 Ha. 1, 3. That *sword-and-buckler-prince* = of a brawling disposition. — LL. 5, 2. A time too short to make *world-without-end* bargain. — O. 4, 1. Is this the noble Moor whom our full senate call *all-in-all-sufficient*? — 3 R. 5, 3. About *cock-shut* time = when cocks go to roost. — Ta. 4, 1. Away, thou *three-inch* fool. — TC. 2, 3. That little, little, *less-than-little* wit. — TC. 2, 3. To enlard his *fat-already* pride. — Ti. 4, 3. Make *curl'd-pate* ruffians bold.

Tenth Class. Type: love-sick, love-like.

A numerous class. The primitive word is a real A., moreover an A. which governs a case with or without a preposition. In forming the compound A. the preposition is cast off and the determinative word, the object, is placed before the former with the intervention of a hyphen. — Sometimes also the primitive word is not of the kind as to require an *object*, but an *adverb* expressive of resemblance, time etc., as stone-hard, ever-angry. The arrangement of the following examples might be according to what the first or determinative word may be, viz: 1) substantive; as: milk-white; 2) adjective; as: savage-wild; 3) adverb, as: over-bold; 4) adverbial numeral, as: thrice-gentle; 5) Participle, as: flattering-sweet; 6) incorporation, without a hyphen, as: purblind; 7) a Latin prefix, as: multipotent. The examples will, however, be arranged according to the alphabetical order of the As.

Angry: T. 1, 2. *Ever-angry* bears. — Blind: Mer. 2, 2. *Sand-blind*, *highgravel-blind*. — Begone: 4 Hb. 1, 1. A man so *woe-begone*. — Bold: LL. 3, 1. *Sudden-bold*. — LL. 5, 2. *Over-bold*. — Black: An. 3, 2. *Coal-black* Moor. — L. 3, 7. *Hell-black* night. — Bright: J. 2, 2. *Silver-bright* armours. — TG. 3, 1. *Sun-bright* eye. — Christian: 3 R. 3, 7. *Right-Christian* zeal. — Chaste: TC. 1, 1. *Stubborn-chaste* against all suit. — Civil: Ta. 3, 4. The *beauteous-civil* are empty trunks. — Cold: JC. 2, 1. *Raw-cold* morning. — 3 R. 1, 2. *Key-cold* figure of a holy king. —

3 R. 2, 1. *Numb-cold* night.—T. 4, 1. *White-cold* virgin snow upon my heart.—Ti. 4, 3. The *sour-cold* habit.—*Contemplative*: Ay. 3, 7. What fool should be so *deep-cont.*—*Credulous*: M. 4, 3. *Over-credulous* haste.—*Dangerous*: JC. 1, 3. *Honourable-dangerous* consequence.—*Dead*: 5 H. 4, 2. *Pale-dead* eyes.—*Deadly*: O. 1, 3. Hair-breath 'scapes i'th' *imminent-deadly* breach.—*Dear*: 4 Hb. 2, 3. My heart-dear Harry.—TC. 5, 3. The dear man holds honour far more *precious-dear*.—*Dainty*: Ta. 2, 1. *Super-dainty* Kate.—*Deep*: An. 5, 3. Set him *breast-deep* in earth;—*knee-deep*.—*Drunk*: Aw. 4, 3. He will be *swine-drunk*.—*Earnest*: *Over-earnest*.—*False*: Ta. 2, 1. The *proper-false*, i. e. proper (handsome) and at the same time false.—*Fatal*: 2 R. 3, 1. *Double-fatal* yew (the leaves of the yew being considered poisonous, and the wood being used for bows).—3 R. 1, 3. *Childish-foolish*.—Mid. 2, 2. *Fancy-free*.—WT. 5, 2. *Over-fond*.—Com. 3, 1. A *table-full* of welcome,—*Brim-, top-, over-full*.—8 H. 1, 1. The *o'er-great* Cardinal.—4 Hb. 1, 3. *Ever-greedy* love.—L. 4, '6. Ye *ever-gentle* gods.—JC. 2, 1. Enjoy the *honey-heavy* dew of slumber (=sweet and heavy).—3 R. 4, 4. Thy *stone-hard* heart.—O. 2, 1. Hills of seas, *Olympus-high*.—8 H. 1, 1. Anger is like a *full-hot* horse.—*Red-hot*.—R. 2, 2. So *loving-jealous*.—T. 3, 3. Manners *gentle-kind*.—J. 2, 2. *Fiery-kindled* spirits.—8 H. 4, Chorus: Lank-*lean* cheeks.—5 H. 4, Chorus: The *over-lusty* French.—JC. 1, 1. The *live-long* day.—*Like*, very frequent: Monster-, dolphin-, beast-, Indian-, infant-, sun-, gentleman-, god-, guilty-like.—T. 1, 1. *Over-merry* spleen.—Com. 2, 1. Horn-*mad*; cuckold-*mad*. Fire-*new*... Fresh-*new*.—Wilful-*opposite*, Senseless-*obstinate*.—Equal-*potent*.—TC. 4, 5. By Jove, *multipotent*.—Plotproof.—Top-*proud*.—Over-*proud*.—Fiery-*red*.—Sinking-, weeping-ripe.—Giant-, harsh-rude. Boisterous-*rough*.—Outward-*sainted*.—New-*sad*.—Stone-*still*.—Snail-*slow*.—Heart-*sore*.—Love-, brain-, heart-, fancy-, sea-sick.—Wind-*swift*. Silver-*sweet* sound; Honey-*sweet*. Flower-*soft* hands.—Head-*strong*.—Cock-*sure* (=sure from the cock of the gun).—Inch-*thick*,—Honest-*true*.—Active-*valiant*, and valiant-young.—Seeming-*virtuous*.—Well-*welcome*.—Life-*weary*.—Dog-*weary* (like in German: hunde-müde.)—Snow-*white*.—Lily-*white*.—Heart-*whole*.—Savage-*wild*.—Colossus-*wise* (wise = like).—Note-*worthy*.

Space forbids me to offer some more remarks and illustrations, for instance on some curious cases belonging to the preceding chapter; on As. used adverbially; on a great many idiomatical expressions, playing on words etc. where As. have a considerable share.